

# MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

### Notices to Consignees:

**S. S. 'ESMERALDA,' FROM AMOY.**  
**C**ONSIGNEES of B in diamond, 1,068  
 packages Sugar, and of other Cargo  
 above Steamer, are requested to take  
 immediate delivery. Cargo impeding the  
 discharge of the vessel will be landed by  
 the Undersigned at Consignees' risk and  
 expense.  
 A. MACG. HEATON.  
 Hongkong, January 1, 1877. 189

**CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
**GORDON CASTLE,**  
**FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.**

**T**HIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr A. McG. HEATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at Liberty to

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 8th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1877. 1877

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S. S. *ESMERALDA*, FROM  
MANILA.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above  
Steamer are hereby informed that  
their Goods are being landed and stored by  
the Undersigned in his Godown at their  
risk.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
A. MACG. HEATON,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, December 25, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo

are requested to send in their Bill of Lading to the Undersigned for counter signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUET.

Agent.  
Ex Tanais, December 11th, 1876.  
O F  
I U No. 736/48=13 cases Curlos.

Ex *Sindh*, December 14th, 1876.

JP No. 121.....	1	case	Merchandise
GC " 210.....	1	"	"
VH & C 642.....	1	"	"

B & H	No.	1/2	} 24 cases Sundries
D R			
N (In diam.)		101/r	
" "		183/202	
" "		—	10 bundles Copper

D R. Ex Iraouaddy.  
 N (in diam.) No. 814 One cask Chalk.  
 5/8 4 cases Coppe  
 Sheeting.  
 Hongkong, December 20, 1876.

**C**ONSIGNERS of Cargo per American Ship "**MOUNT WASHINGTON**, PERKINS, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,  
Agts.  
Hongkong, December 19, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
S. S. MEIKONG,  
NOTICE.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.

"Euphrate," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the

signees, before SATURDAY, the 8th Instant at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 8th January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

NO FIRE INSURANCE HAS BEEN EFFECTED.  
H. de POUEY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, December 26, 1878.

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JUST RECEIVED,  
A consignment of the Celebrated Toilet Requisites

**"AMYCOS."**  
**I**T is an Excellent COSMETIC.  
 As a HAIR RESTORER it is unrivalled.  
 As a MOUTH WASH it is very agreeable,  
 making the breath fragrant, and Preserving and Whitening the TEETH.  
 It Removes PIMPLES or Eruptions on the skin.

And is a Powerful Disinfectant,  
Sole Agent,  
W. BAILLIE,  
China Dispensary, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, December 12, 1878.



## Mails.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
 THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
 OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
 AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

**THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF  
 TOKYO**, will be despatched for San  
 Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,  
 the 15th January, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking  
 Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
 United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
 of Lading are issued for transportation to  
 Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
 Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
 South America, and to New York and  
 Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Com-  
 pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
 Ports, about same date, and make close  
 connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
 of various lines of Steamers to England,  
 France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
 4 p.m. 14th. Proximo. Parcel Packages  
 will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
 same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
 marked to address in full; value of same  
 is required.

For further information as to Passage  
 and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
 Company, No. 18, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, December 15, 1876. ja15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

**TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
 PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
 STATES AND EUROPE,**  
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
 CENTRAL

and  
**UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
 RAILROAD COMPANIES**

and  
**ATLANTIC STEAMERS.**

**THE S. S. "GALIC,"** will be de-  
 patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,  
 on THURSDAY, the 1st February,  
 at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers  
 for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
 Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages  
 will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.  
 same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
 marked to address in full; value of same  
 is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
 cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
 on Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
 Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. fel

## To Let.

## TO BE LET.

**THE** Premises at present occupied by the  
 International Ice Manufacturing Co.,  
 Limited.

For particulars, apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
 Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

## TO LET.

**THE** Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra  
 Terrace,  
 The Bungalows Nos. 1 and 3, Old-Bailey  
 Street.

Apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**  
 Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

**THE** Circulation of THIS PAPER has  
 been very much extended. The fol-  
 lowing are some of its Agents:—

**Macao.**—Man Chuen Shop.

**Canton.**—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,  
 Luon Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel,  
 Luon Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan  
 Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen  
 Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the  
 Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen  
 Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee  
 Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai  
 Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

**Swatow.**—Sui Cheung Hong; Woh Shun  
 Leong Hong.

**Amoy.**—Chin Cheung Hong, Mook Kek  
 Street.

**Foochow.**—Mr. Yu Ching Cheung, Foo-  
 chow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Mari-  
 time Customs.

**Shanghai.**—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mari-  
 time Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Mari-  
 time Customs; Mr. Chuen Sing Hoi, Messrs  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong  
 Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;  
 and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

**Ningpo.**—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime  
 Customs.

**Batavia.**—Yee Hing Hong.

**Ohio.**—Yee Shun Hong.

**Japan.**—Mr. Deong Chun Tong, Muni-  
 cipal Office, Yokohama.

**Saigon.**—Wohang Hong.

**Singapore.**—Ting Kee Hong, Kwong  
 Fook Sang Hong.

**Penang.**—Yow Wing Fong, Argus Office.

**Calcutta.**—Mow Sing Company.

**San Francisco.**—Kwong Fooking Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;  
 others will be published, when they are  
 arranged for. Negotiations are in progress  
 with the express couriers who carry the  
 official despatches and Peking Gazette, to  
 circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of  
 China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

## Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL  
INSURANCE CO.

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed  
 Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-  
 named Company, is prepared to grant  
 Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on  
 Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the  
 usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-  
 count of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
 reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in  
 China.

Life Policies effected during the year  
 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on  
 31st December for the quinquennial period  
 then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

**AGENCIES** at all the Treaty Ports of  
 China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
 Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
 granted at the rates of Premium current at  
 the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

**THE** Undersigned are prepared to grant  
 Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
 Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
 Ovals in Matched, on Goods on board  
 Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Har-  
 bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
 Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
 ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
 for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
 first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
 Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
 posals or any other information, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
 Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Undersigned, Agents for the above  
 Company, are prepared to grant In-  
 surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

**THE** Undersigned have been appointed  
 Agents for the above Company at  
 Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
 and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
 Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER**  
 of  
 His Majesty King George The First,  
 A. D. 1720.

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed  
 Agents for the above Corporation are  
 prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
 Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
 here, in London or at the principal Ports  
 of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
 current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
 £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
 Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

**THE** Undersigned Agents are in receipt  
 of instructions from the Board of  
 Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
 to the extent of £10,000 on any one first  
 class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on  
 adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

**NOTICE.**

**POLICIES** granted at current rates on  
 Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
 In accordance with the Company's Articles  
 of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
 are distributed annually to Contributors,  
 whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
 to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
 by each, the remaining third being carried  
 to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

**THE** Undersigned are prepared to grant  
 Policies against Fire to the extent of  
 £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
 therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
 Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 7, 1874.

## Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
 Special Acts of Parliament.*

ESTABLISHED 1805.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

**THE** Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong  
 for the above Company, are prepared  
 to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
 extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
 on Merchandise in the same, at the  
 usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

## For Sale.

## SAYLE &amp; Co.

## TOYS! TOYS!

**OUR** SEASON'S TOYS HAVE  
 ARRIVED, THE BEST ASSORTMENT  
 EVER SHOWN IN THE EAST.

## WINTER SEASON.

**OUR** STOCK in every Department is well  
 Assorted.

In the Dress Department will be found  
 Every New MATERIAL Suitable for  
 Winter Wear.

Made-up Costumes in a variety of New  
 Materials. The latest London and Paris  
 Styles.

**DRESSING GOWNS, MORNING  
 WRAPPERS,  
 SILKS, SILKS.**

This Department Deserves Special Note,  
 Although Prices have advanced about 60 per  
 cent. in the Home Markets, we continue  
 to Sell at Old Prices.

Rich Black and Coloured SILKS War-  
 ranted to Wear Well.

A Wonderful Good Black SILK at  
 85 cts. per Yard.

Rich Black and Coloured SATINS.  
 Japanese SILKS. The Yedo and Mikado  
 Makes.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS  
 and VELVETTES.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and  
 JACKETS.

Trimmed HATS and BONNETS, the  
 latest Paris Styles.

Untrimmed Felt HATS and BONNETS.  
 RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,  
 LACES.

KID GLOVES, 1, 2, and 4 Buttons.  
 Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTH-  
 ING, Baby LINEN.

White and Coloured FLANNELS,  
 CALICOES, LONG-CLOTHS.

BOOTS and SHOES.  
 MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.  
 TOYS, TOYS.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
 Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## NOW READY.

**THE** RUDDIMENTS OF  
 NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.  
 E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
 \$1.50.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND  
 POPULAR RELIGION.** In three Lectures.  
 By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One  
 Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
 Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

## FOR SALE.

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s**  
 Celebrated  
 Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.  
 Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
 Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

## HONG LISTS.

## Circular, large sheet.

**THE AMENDED HONG LIST**  
 in English and Chinese, con-  
 taining the Names of all the most  
 important Companies, Institutions  
 and Mercantile Houses in the  
 Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50  
 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

**SAM HING STULTZ'S**  
 Christy's HATS, in new Styles.  
 New TWEEDS, in great variety.  
 Woollen, Cotton, and Cashmere BOOKS.  
 Cricket & Knickerbocker STOCKINGS.  
 Lambswool UNDER-SHIRT S and  
 DRAWERS. BLANKETS and RUGS.  
 Tapestry CARPETS, new Patterns.  
 Embroidered TABLE COVERS.  
 Damask TABLE CLOTHS, and NAP-  
 KINS. Furniture CHINTZ.

Kid & Woollen GLOVES, in all Colours.  
 68 & 80, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
 Hongkong, October 27, 1876. ja27

## WASHING BOOKS.

**WASHERMAN'S BOOKS**, for the use  
 of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now  
 ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE  
DE 1876.

**THE** CONSUL for FRANCE has the  
 honour to inform those Persons who  
 wish to take part in the intended Exhi-  
 bition, that they will find at the Consulate  
 all Information and Particulars they may  
 require.

For the Consul,  
 G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.  
 Hongkong, December 13, 1876.

## Intimations.

AFONG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to  
 H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
 Governor of Hongkong;  
 and to  
 H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS  
 OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,  
 HAS on hand the Largest and Best  
 collection of Views of China. Pho-  
 tographic Albums; Frames, Cases, &c., of  
 assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from  
 6 to 12 in. size to life size and coloured  
 in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has  
 been received from England; the apparatus  
 to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors  
 at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,  
PENANG.

**THE** Municipal Commissioners of Penang  
 are desirous of receiving DESIGNS  
 for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to  
 be erected on the ground on the east side  
 of the Esplanade situate between the latter  
 and Duke Street, and its cost is not to ex-  
 ceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of  
 \$400 for the best and most suitable Design  
 with Specifications; and competitors have  
 the option of forwarding Tenders for carry-  
 ing out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all docu-  
 ments, are to be sent to the Municipal Office  
 Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the  
 Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners  
 at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.  
 Penang,  
 Municipal Office,  
 The 21st September, 1876.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

**TWO** cents a character for the first 100  
 characters, and one cent a character  
 beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and  
 half price for repetitions during the first  
 week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will  
 be charged only one half the amount of the  
 first week's charge. Advertisements for  
 half a year and longer will be allowed a  
 deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount,  
 and contracts for more favourable terms  
 can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
 Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all  
 the ports and in the interior of China, all  
 the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
 Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
 Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru  
 and other places which Chinese frequent.  
 When the list of Agencies is completed,  
 it will be published. Agents have been  
 already established in most of the above  
 places, and in important ports more than  
 one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,  
 Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,  
Essen (Germany).

Sole Agent for China,  
 F. PEIL,  
 HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO  
 (Germany.)

## Now Ready.

**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
 Vol. V., No. 2.

Annual Subscription, postage included,  
 \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued  
 from page 13.)  
 The Folk-lore of China, (Concluded.)  
 The Mission of Kwei-tsun and Tunnan from  
 Chinese Descriptions and Tunnan from  
 Chinese Intercommunications with the Countries of  
 Central and Western Asia in the Fif-  
 teenth Century, Part I. (Continued  
 from page 40.)

Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
 Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—  
 Tone and Accent in the Peking Dialect.  
 Chinese and Japanese Music Compared.  
 Genealogical Table of the Imperial  
 Family.

Japanese Codex of the Shoo King.  
 Amber.  
 Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,  
 Hongkong, November 13, 1876.

P. F. DA SILVA,  
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
 TAIPEI and TAIWANFOO. [fe22]

NOTICE.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

**FROM** and after the Chinese New Year's  
 day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
 Mail will be issued daily instead of twice  
 weekly as heretofore. No change, how-  
 ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
 tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
 assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail.  
 The unusual success which has attended  
 the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
 medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
 circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
 already the most influential native journal  
 published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
 at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
 Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
 cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
 Mr CHUN AYIN,  
 Manager.

China Mail Office,  
 17th February, 1874.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

**THE** widely-expressed regret at



## Intimations.

**OAKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 25 EACH; AND TINS,  
60, 120, 240 AND 480 EACH.

**OAKEY'S**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARD.

**OAKEY'S**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
(NON-MERCURIAL)  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
PLATE, PLAIN GLASS, &c. PACKETS 25, 50, 100,  
&c. EACH.

**OAKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—12, 25, & 40 LBS. EACH; 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, 135, 150, 165, 180, 195, 210, 225, 240, 255, 270, 285, 300, 315, 330, 345, 360, 375, 390, 405, 420, 435, 450, 465, 480, 495, 510, 525, 540, 555, 570, 585, 600, 615, 630, 645, 660, 675, 690, 705, 720, 735, 750, 765, 780, 795, 810, 825, 840, 855, 870, 885, 900, 915, 930, 945, 960, 975, 990, 1005, 1020, 1035, 1050, 1065, 1080, 1095, 1110, 1125, 1140, 1155, 1170, 1185, 1200, 1215, 1230, 1245, 1260, 1275, 1290, 1305, 1320, 1335, 1350, 1365, 1380, 1395, 1410, 1425, 1440, 1455, 1470, 1485, 1500, 1515, 1530, 1545, 1560, 1575, 1590, 1605, 1620, 1635, 1650, 1665, 1680, 1695, 1710, 1725, 1740, 1755, 1770, 1785, 1800, 1815, 1830, 1845, 1860, 1875, 1890, 1905, 1920, 1935, 1950, 1965, 1980, 1995, 2010, 2025, 2040, 2055, 2070, 2085, 2100, 2115, 2130, 2145, 2160, 2175, 2190, 2205, 2220, 2235, 2250, 2265, 2280, 2295, 2310, 2325, 2340, 2355, 2370, 2385, 2400, 2415, 2430, 2445, 2460, 2475, 2490, 2505, 2520, 2535, 2550, 2565, 2580, 2595, 2610, 2625, 2640, 2655, 2670, 2685, 2700, 2715, 2730, 2745, 2760, 2775, 2790, 2805, 2820, 2835, 2850, 2865, 2880, 2895, 2910, 2925, 2940, 2955, 2970, 2985, 3000, 3015, 3030, 3045, 3060, 3075, 3090, 3105, 3120, 3135, 3150, 3165, 3180, 3195, 3210, 3225, 3240, 3255, 3270, 3285, 3300, 3315, 3330, 3345, 3360, 3375, 3390, 3405, 3420, 3435, 3450, 3465, 3480, 3495, 3510, 3525, 3540, 3555, 3570, 3585, 3600, 3615, 3630, 3645, 3660, 3675, 3690, 3705, 3720, 3735, 3750, 3765, 3780, 3795, 3810, 3825, 3840, 3855, 3870, 3885, 3900, 3915, 3930, 3945, 3960, 3975, 3990, 4005, 4020, 4035, 4050, 4065, 4080, 4095, 4110, 4125, 4140, 4155, 4170, 4185, 4200, 4215, 4230, 4245, 4260, 4275, 4290, 4305, 4320, 4335, 4350, 4365, 4380, 4395, 4410, 4425, 4440, 4455, 4470, 4485, 4500, 4515, 4530, 4545, 4560, 4575, 4590, 4605, 4620, 4635, 4650, 4665, 4680, 4695, 4710, 4725, 4740, 4755, 4770, 4785, 4800, 4815, 4830, 4845, 4860, 4875, 4890, 4905, 4920, 4935, 4950, 4965, 4980, 4995, 5010, 5025, 5040, 5055, 5070, 5085, 5100, 5115, 5130, 5145, 5160, 5175, 5190, 5205, 5220, 5235, 5250, 5265, 5280, 5295, 5310, 5325, 5340, 5355, 5370, 5385, 5400, 5415, 5430, 5445, 5460, 5475, 5490, 5505, 5520, 5535, 5550, 5565, 5580, 5595, 5610, 5625, 5640, 5655, 5670, 5685, 5700, 5715, 5730, 5745, 5760, 5775, 5790, 5805, 5820, 5835, 5850, 5865, 5880, 5895, 5910, 5925, 5940, 5955, 5970, 5985, 6000, 6015, 6030, 6045, 6060, 6075, 6090, 6105, 6120, 6135, 6150, 6165, 6180, 6195, 6210, 6225, 6240, 6255, 6270, 6285, 6300, 6315, 6330, 6345, 6360, 6375, 6390, 6405, 6420, 6435, 6450, 6465, 6480, 6495, 6510, 6525, 6540, 6555, 6570, 6585, 6600, 6615, 6630, 6645, 6660, 6675, 6690, 6705, 6720, 6735, 6750, 6765, 6780, 6795, 6810, 6825, 6840, 6855, 6870, 6885, 6900, 6915, 6930, 6945, 6960, 6975, 6990, 7005, 7020, 7035, 7050, 7065, 7080, 7095, 7110, 7125, 7140, 7155, 7170, 7185, 7200, 7215, 7230, 7245, 7260, 7275, 7290, 7305, 7320, 7335, 7350, 7365, 7380, 7395, 7410, 7425, 7440, 7455, 7470, 7485, 7500, 7515, 7530, 7545, 7560, 7575, 7590, 7605, 7620, 7635, 7650, 7665, 7680, 7695, 7710, 7725, 7740, 7755, 7770, 7785, 7800, 7815, 7830, 7845, 7860, 7875, 7890, 7905, 7920, 7935, 7950, 7965, 7980, 7995, 8010, 8025, 8040, 8055, 8070, 8085, 8100, 8115, 8130, 8145, 8160, 8175, 8190, 8205, 8220, 8235, 8250, 8265, 8280, 8295, 8310, 8325, 8340, 8355, 8370, 8385, 8400, 8415, 8430, 8445, 8460, 8475, 8490, 8505, 8520, 8535, 8550, 8565, 8580, 8595, 8610, 8625, 8640, 8655, 8670, 8685, 8700, 8715, 8730, 8745, 8760, 8775, 8790, 8805, 8820, 8835, 8850, 8865, 8880, 8895, 8910, 8925, 8940, 8955, 8970, 8985, 9000, 9015, 9030, 9045, 9060, 9075, 9090, 9105, 9120, 9135, 9150, 9165, 9180, 9195, 9210, 9225, 9240, 9255, 9270, 9285, 9300, 9315, 9330, 9345, 9360, 9375, 9390, 9405, 9420, 9435, 9450, 9465, 9480, 9495, 9510, 9525, 9540, 9555, 9570, 9585, 9600, 9615, 9630, 9645, 9660, 9675, 9690, 9705, 9720, 9735, 9750, 9765, 9780, 9795, 9810, 9825, 9840, 9855, 9870, 9885, 9900, 9915, 9930, 9945, 9960, 9975, 9990, 10005, 10020, 10035, 10050, 10065, 10080, 10095, 10110, 10125, 10140, 10155, 10170, 10185, 10200, 10215, 10230, 10245, 10260, 10275, 10290, 10305, 10320, 10335, 10350, 10365, 10380, 10395, 10410, 10425, 10440, 10455, 10470, 10485, 10500, 10515, 10530, 10545, 10560, 10575, 10590, 10605, 10620, 10635, 10650, 10665, 10680, 10695, 10710, 10725, 10740, 10755, 10770, 10785, 10800, 10815, 10830, 10845, 10860, 10875, 10890, 10905, 10920, 10935, 10950, 10965, 10980, 10995, 11010, 11025, 11040, 11055, 11070, 11085, 11100, 11115, 11130, 11145, 11160, 11175, 11190, 11205, 11220, 11235, 11250, 11265, 11280, 11295, 11310, 11325, 11340, 11355, 11370, 11385, 11400, 11415, 11430, 11445, 11460, 11475, 11490, 11505, 11520, 11535, 11550, 11565, 11580, 11595, 11610, 11625, 11640, 11655, 11670, 11685, 11700, 11715, 11730, 11745, 11760, 11775, 11790, 11805, 11820, 11835, 11850, 11865, 11880, 11895, 11910, 11925, 11940, 11955, 11970, 11985, 12000, 12015, 12030, 12045, 12060, 12075, 12090, 12105, 12120, 12135, 12150, 12165, 12180, 12195, 12210, 12225, 12240, 12255, 12270, 12285, 12300, 12315, 12330, 12345, 12360, 12375, 12390, 12405, 12420, 12435, 12450, 12465, 12480, 12495, 12510, 12525, 12540, 12555, 12570, 12585, 12600, 12615, 12630, 12645, 12660, 12675, 12690, 12705, 12720, 12735, 12750, 12765, 12780, 12795, 12810, 12825, 12840, 12855, 12870, 12885, 12900, 12915, 12930, 12945, 12960, 12975, 12990, 13005, 13020, 13035, 13050, 13065, 13080, 13095, 13110, 13125, 13140, 13155, 13170, 13185, 13200, 13215, 13230, 13245, 13260, 13275, 13290, 13305, 13320, 13335, 13350, 13365, 13380, 13395, 13410, 13425, 13440, 13455, 13470, 13485, 13500, 13515, 13530, 13545, 13560, 13575, 13590, 13605, 13620, 13635, 13650, 13665, 13680, 13695, 13710, 13725, 13740, 13755, 13770, 13785, 13800, 13815, 13830, 13845, 13860, 13875, 13890, 13905, 13920, 13935, 13950, 13965, 13980, 13995, 14010, 14025, 14040, 14055, 14070, 14085, 14100, 14115, 14130, 14145, 14160, 14175, 14190, 14205, 14220, 14235, 14250, 14265, 14280, 14295, 14310, 14325, 14340, 14355, 14370, 14385, 14400, 14415, 14430, 14445, 14460, 14475, 14490, 14505, 14520, 14535, 14550, 14565, 14580, 14595, 14610, 14625, 14640, 14655, 14670, 14685, 14700, 14715, 14730, 14745, 14760, 14775, 14790, 14805, 14820, 14835, 14850, 14865, 14880, 14895, 14910, 14925, 14940, 14955, 14970, 14985, 15000, 15015, 15030, 15045, 15060, 15075, 15090, 15105, 15120, 15135, 15150, 15165, 15180, 15195, 15210, 15225, 15240, 15255, 15270, 15285, 15300, 15315, 15330, 15345, 15360, 15375, 15390, 15405, 15420, 15435, 15450, 15465, 15480, 15495, 15510, 15525, 15540, 15555, 15570, 15585, 15600, 15615, 15630, 15645, 15660, 15675, 15690, 15705, 15720, 15735, 15750, 15765, 15780, 15795, 15810, 15825, 15840, 15855, 15870, 15885, 15900, 15915, 15930, 15945, 15960, 15975, 15990, 16005, 16020, 16035, 16050, 16065, 16080, 16095, 16110, 16125, 16140, 16155, 16170, 16185, 16200, 16215, 16230, 16245, 16260, 16275, 16290, 16305, 16320, 16335, 16350, 16365, 16380, 16395, 16410, 16425, 16440, 16455, 16470, 16485, 16500, 16515, 16530, 16545, 16560, 16575, 16590, 16605, 16620, 16635, 16650, 16665, 16680, 16695, 16710, 16725, 16740, 16755, 16770, 16785, 16800, 16815, 16830, 16845, 16860, 16875, 16890, 16905, 16920, 16935, 16950, 16965, 16980, 16995, 17010, 17025, 17040, 17055, 17070, 17085, 17100, 17115, 17130, 17145, 17160, 17175, 17190, 17205, 17220, 17235, 17250, 17265, 17280, 17295, 17310, 17325, 17340, 17355, 17370, 17385, 17400, 17415, 17430, 17445, 17460, 17475, 17490, 17505, 17520, 17535, 17550, 17565, 17580, 17595, 17610, 17625, 17640, 17655, 17670, 17685, 17700, 17715, 17730, 17745, 17760, 17775, 17790, 17805, 17820, 17835, 17850, 17865, 17880, 17895, 17910, 17925, 17940, 17955, 17970, 17985, 18000, 18015, 18030, 18045, 18060, 18075, 18090, 18105, 18120, 18135, 18150, 18165, 18180, 18195, 18210, 18225, 18240, 18255, 18270, 18285, 18300, 18315, 18330, 18345, 18360, 18375, 18390, 18405, 18420, 18435, 18450, 18465, 18480, 18495, 18510, 18525, 18540, 18555, 18570, 18585, 18600, 18615, 18630, 18645, 18660, 18675, 18690, 18705, 18720, 18735, 18750, 18765, 18780, 18795, 18810, 18825, 18840, 18855, 18870, 18885, 18900, 18915, 18930, 18945, 18960, 18975, 18990, 19005, 19020, 19035, 19050, 19065, 19080, 19095, 19110, 19125, 19140, 19155, 19170, 19185, 19200, 19215, 19230, 19245, 19260, 19275, 19290, 19305, 19320, 19335, 19350, 19365, 19380, 19395, 19410, 19425, 19440, 19455, 19470, 19485, 19500, 19515, 19530, 19545, 19560, 19575, 19590, 19605, 19620, 19635, 19650, 19665, 19680, 19695, 19710, 19725, 19740, 19755, 19770, 19785, 19800, 19815, 19830, 19845, 19860, 19875, 19890, 19905, 19920, 19935, 19950, 19965, 19980, 19995, 20010, 20025, 20040, 20055, 20070, 20085, 20100, 20115, 20130, 20145, 20160, 20175, 20190, 20205, 20220, 20235, 20250, 20265, 20280, 20295, 20310, 20325, 20340, 20355, 20370, 20385, 20400, 20415, 20430, 20445, 20460, 20475, 20490, 20505, 20520, 20535, 20550, 20565, 20580, 20595, 20610, 20625, 20640, 20655, 20670, 20685, 20700, 20715, 20730, 20745, 20760, 20775, 20790, 20805, 20820, 20835, 20850, 20865, 20880, 20895, 20910, 20925, 20940, 20955, 20970, 20985, 21000, 21015, 21030, 21045, 21060, 21075, 21090, 21105, 21120, 21135, 21150, 21165, 21180, 21195, 21210, 21225, 21240, 21255, 21270, 21285, 21300, 21315, 21330, 21345, 21360, 21375, 21390, 21405, 21420, 21435, 21450, 21465, 21480, 21495, 21510, 21525, 21540, 21555, 21570, 21585, 21600, 21615, 21630, 21645, 21660, 21675, 21690, 21705, 21720, 21735, 21750, 21765, 21780, 21795, 21810, 21825, 21840, 21855, 21870, 21885, 21900, 21915, 21930, 21945, 21960, 21975, 21990, 22005, 22020, 22035, 22050, 22065, 22080, 22095, 22110, 22125, 22140, 22155, 22170, 22185, 22200, 22215, 22230, 22245, 22260, 22275, 22290, 22305, 22320, 22335, 22350, 22365, 22380, 22395, 22410, 22425, 22440, 22455, 22470, 22485, 22500, 22515, 22530, 22545, 22560, 22575, 22590, 22605, 22620, 22635, 22650, 22665, 22680, 22695, 22710, 22725, 22740, 22755, 22770, 22785, 22800, 22815, 22830, 22845, 22860, 22875, 22890, 22905, 22920, 22935, 22950, 22965, 22980, 22995, 23010, 23025, 23040, 23055, 23070, 23085, 23100, 23115, 23130, 23145, 23160, 23175, 23190, 23205, 23220, 23235, 23250, 23265, 23280, 23295, 23310, 23325, 23340, 23355, 23370, 23385, 23400, 23415, 23430, 23445, 23460, 23475, 23490, 23505, 23520, 23535, 23550, 23565, 23580, 23595, 23610, 23625, 23640, 23655, 23670, 23685, 23700, 23715, 23730, 23745, 23760, 23775, 23790, 23805, 23820, 23835, 23850, 23865, 23880, 23895, 23910, 23925, 23940, 23955, 23970, 23985, 24000, 24015, 24030, 24045, 24060, 24075, 24090, 24105, 24120, 24135, 24150, 24165, 24180, 24195, 24210, 24225, 24240, 24255, 24270, 24285, 24300, 24315, 24330, 24345, 24360, 24375, 24390, 24405, 24420, 24435, 24450, 24465, 24480, 24495, 24510, 24525, 24540, 24555, 24570, 24585, 24600, 24615, 24630, 24645, 24660, 24675, 24690, 24705, 24720, 24735, 24750, 24765, 24780, 24795, 24810, 24825, 24840, 24855, 24870, 24885, 24900, 24915, 24930, 24945, 24960, 24975, 24990, 25005, 25020, 25035, 25050, 25065, 25080, 25095, 25110, 25125, 25140, 25155, 25170, 25185, 25200, 25215, 25230, 25245, 25260, 25275, 25290, 25305, 25320, 25335, 25350, 25365, 25380, 25395, 25410, 25425, 25440, 25455, 25470, 25485, 25500, 25515, 25530, 25545, 25560, 25575, 25590, 25605, 25620, 25635, 25650, 25665, 25680, 25695, 25710, 25725, 25740, 25755, 25770, 25785, 25800, 25815, 25830, 25845, 25860, 25875, 25890, 25905, 25920, 25935, 25950, 25965, 25980, 25995, 26010, 26025, 26040, 26055, 26070, 26085, 26100, 26115, 26130, 26145, 26160, 26175, 26190, 26205, 26220, 26235, 26250, 26265, 26280, 26295, 26310, 26325, 26340, 26355, 26370, 26385, 26400, 26415, 26430, 26445, 26460, 26475, 26490, 26505, 26520, 26535, 26550, 26565, 26580, 26595, 26610, 26625, 26640, 26655, 26670, 26685, 26700, 26715, 26730, 26745, 26760, 26775, 26790, 26805, 26820, 26835, 26850,



## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-first Ordinary Half-yearly  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in  
the Company will be held at the CITY HALL,  
Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the  
25th January instant, at 2 o'clock in the  
afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a  
Report of the Directors, together with a  
Statement of the Accounts, and electing  
Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 11th to  
the 25th Instant, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

## For Sale.

## NOW READY.

## "THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA,"

AND ITS AFFINITIES WITH THAT OF THE  
ARABIAN AND SEMITIC RACES.

By N. B. DENNIS, Ph.D.

"Instructive and amusing enough to  
command a ready sale."—Daily Press.

## For Sale by

Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.;  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.; FALCONER  
& Co.; McEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.; GAUPE  
& Co.; and KLEBS & Co.

Or can be had of the Author, at the CITY  
HALL, Hongkong.

London, ... TRUBNER & Co.  
Shanghai, ... Messrs KELLY & WALSH.

Price:—Half Bound Roan, \$2.00

Paper Covers, \$1.60

Hongkong, December 13, 1876.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOSHOW.

The Steamship  
"DOUGLAS,"  
Capt. BURRIS, will be de-  
parted for the above Ports  
on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 5 p.m.,  
instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja8

## FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)  
The Eastern and Australian  
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer  
"SINGAPORE"

will be despatched, as above  
on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja15

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

## MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship  
"GIBRE,"  
Comdt. DE GIARD, will be  
despatched for YOKOHAMA  
shortly after the arrival of the next French  
Mail.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

## MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship  
"AVA,"  
Comdt. HERNANDEZ, will be  
despatched for SHANGHAI  
shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

## FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)  
The S/S L. L. Russian Ship  
"VANADIS"

WEEKLAND, Master, will load  
here and have quick despatch  
as above.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement,  
apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
ranean Ports, Southampton  
and London;

Also,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and  
Australia.

THE PRINCIPAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"GEELEON," Captain FRASER, will leave  
this on THURSDAY, the 18th January,  
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. MEYER, Superintendant.

January 5, 1877. ja18

## To-day's Advertisements.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

## MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

## STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
AND MARSEILLES;

Also,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND  
CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th January,  
1877, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. SINDH, Commandant RAPATEL,  
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon,  
Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 10th January, 1877. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja11

## TENDERS for the undermentioned

Works to be done on the Portuguese Gunboat  
"TEJO," will be Received at the Portu-  
guese Consulate, Hongkong, on and after the  
11th Instant.—For NEW COFFER, CAULK-  
ING, NEW DECKS, FORECAST, NEW  
BRIDGE, WATER CLOSETS, BATH-ROOMS,  
and interior arrangements, &c., &c.

REPAIRS TO BOILERS, &c., &c.,—all  
as per specification.

For further particulars apply on Board  
the "Tejo," which will arrive in Hongkong  
on or about the 10th Instant.

F. AMARAL,  
Commander "Tejo."

Macao, January 6, 1877. ja11

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction, on  
account of the concerned, on

## MONDAY,

the 8th January, at Noon, at the Godowns  
of Messrs CAWSE & PALLANJEE  
& Co.,—

3 chests Malwa OPIUM,  
Ex Str. "Khiva."

(More or less damaged by sea water.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

H. N. MODY,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja8

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks,  
—Melchers & Co.

MADAME DEMOREST, British barque,  
Captain C. H. Bessit.—Gibb, Livingston  
& Co.

BREITHOVEN, German barque, Captain  
R. Hajo.—Melchers & Co.

HOPWELL, British barque, Capt. George  
F. Parson.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BRIDGETOWN, British barque, Captain  
E. W. Orisp.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FLYING CLOUD, British barque, Captain  
H. Williams.—Turner & Co.

IRENE, German schooner, Captain O.  
Hansen.—Carlowitz & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6, Vidal, French barque, 409,  
Rondeau, Keelung Jan. 3, Coal.—MEL-  
CHERS & Co.

Jan. 6, Irene, German schooner, 267, O.  
Hansen, Keelung Jan. 3, Coal.—CARLOWITZ  
& Co.

Jan. 6, Priam, British steamer, 1872,  
Butler, Shanghai Dec. 31, and Foochow  
Jan. 4, Tea and General.—BUTTERFIELD &  
SWIRE.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, Amoy, for Ningpo and Shanghai.

6, Olympia, for Hoihow.

6, Palma, for London.

6, Benedicta, for Takow.

6, Rowena, for London.

## CLEARED.

Charles Mouriau, for Quinon.

Ningpo, for Shanghai.

Hopewell, for Hoihow.

Ningpo, for Swatow.

Maria Louise, for Achen.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Priam, from Shanghai, &c., Messrs  
H. C. Rey and Azevedo, and 11 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

Per Olympia, for Hoihow, 20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, 30 Chinese.

Per Norma, for Swatow, 160 Chinese.

Per Maria Louise, for Achen, 20 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French barque Vidal reports: Fresh  
N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The German schooner Irene reports:  
Fresh N.E. winds and fine weather  
throughout.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—

Per NORMA, at 7.30 a.m., on Monday,  
the 8th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—

Per Schooner UZZIAH, at 9.30 a.m.,  
on Monday, the 8th inst.

For SINGAPORE, SUEZ & LONDON.—

Per PRAM, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,  
the 8th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per FUYEW, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,  
the 8th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.—

Per DOUGLAS, at 4.30 p.m., on Mon-  
day, the 8th inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.

For SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.—

Per PENEDO, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,  
the 8th inst.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—

Per NAMO, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday,  
the 9th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per OCEAN, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the  
9th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—

Per Schooner SYRINGA, at 11.30 a.m.,  
on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

For COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.—

Per SINGAPORE, at 11.30 a.m., on  
Monday, the 15th inst. Mails will  
also be closed for other ports of E.  
Australia, New Zealand, and Tas-  
mania, 8 cents rates.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet SINDH,  
will be despatched on THURS-  
DAY, the 11th January, 1877, with  
Mails to and through the United  
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;  
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,  
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta,  
Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alex-  
andria.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, January 10th.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the Night Box,  
which remains open all night.

Thursday, January 11th.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

(11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom,  
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted  
on payment of a Late Fee of 10 cents  
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

Hongkong, December 29, 1876. ja11

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF  
TOKYO, will be despatched on MON-  
DAY, the 15th instant, with Mails for  
Japan, San Francisco, the United  
States, and London, which will be  
closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted  
on board the Packet with Late  
Fee of 12 cents extra postage  
until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.  
Correspondence must be specially directed  
for this route, and if not fully prepaid  
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the  
West Indies, and other places named  
below, if sufficient American Stamps  
are added to prepay them from San  
Francisco to destination. American  
Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office.

Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja15

## M A I L S BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet GEELEON,  
will be despatched with the Mails  
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,  
the 18th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, January 17th.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night  
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, January 18th.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

(10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra  
postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

(11.50 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
via Brindisi or to Singapore may be  
posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 45 cents extra postage,  
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally  
closed.

Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja18

## CARGOES.

Per S. S. Belgic, sailed 2nd January,  
1877.—For Yokohama, 1,347 bags Sugar,  
40 cases Oatmeal, 20 flasks Quicksilver,  
and 21 pkgs. Merchandise. For Hongkong,  
107 bags Saltpetre. For San Francisco,  
225 bags Black Pepper, 701 bags Coffee,  
62 bags Tapioca, 1,984 bags Sugar, 37,838  
bags Rice, 278 bags Beans, 83 boxes Pre-  
pared Opium, 4 cases Silk, 1 bale Silk,  
354 pkgs. Tea, 8,800 Empty Quicksilver  
Flasks, and 4,500 yds. Merchandise. For  
Boston, 287 boxes Tea. For New York,  
154 boxes and 22 cases Silk, 322 half-chests,  
80 boxes and 5 pkgs. Tea, and 1 pkg.  
Matting.

Per British brig Rowena, sailed 8th Jan.,  
1877.—For London, 8,220 bags Sugar, and  
500 bales Hemp.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 9.—

Noon.—Lays leave for Manila.

2 p.m.—Namo leaves for Singapore and  
Penang.

Goods per Gordon Oatle undelivered  
after this date subject to rent.

Goods per Khiva undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, January 10.—

2 p.m.—Sale of Furniture, Timber, and  
Ground, at Sak-tong-tai.

THURSDAY, January 11.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—H. K. Choral Society's Concert  
at the City Hall.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

Transfer Books of H. C. & M. Steam-  
boat Co. closed from this date till 25th  
Instant, inclusive.

Tenders for the Repairs of the gunboat  
Tejo will be received at the Portuguese  
Consulate from this date.

FRIDAY, January 12.—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

MONDAY, January 15.—

Noon.—Singapore leaves for Cooktown  
and Sydney.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama  
and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, January 16.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

Altona leaves for London on or about this  
date.

THURSDAY, January 25.—

2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited,  
at City Hall.

THURSDAY, February 1.—

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. R.  
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the  
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—

At 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Sermon and  
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the  
Second and Fourth Sundays in each  
Month (and 4th, if any).—Morning  
Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all  
Sundays.—At 4 p.m. Evening Prayer and  
Sermon. On all Holy Days.—At 8 a.m.,  
celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Services.—Rev. W. H. Baynes  
M.A.—At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and  
Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration  
of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James  
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.  
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S S



Maud (Miss Lynch); and we would strongly advise those young ladies to use cosmetics as they certainly have a pre-disposition for whiskers. The piece of the evening was undoubtedly, "Should this meet the Eye." Mr. Cook as *Lambkin Lover* (a gentleman in the Oil and Colour line, who has seldom left the Goswell Road E.C., but who has been induced to do so on this occasion owing to an advertisement in the *Times*) kept the audience in good humour throughout the piece; while Mr. Martin as *Li-nel Long* (a gentleman in difficulties, who has also come to Oroydon to meet a lady, owing to an advertisement in the *Times*) was also very good. Mr. Featherstone fits the character of *Teddy*, the boots, admirably, and was evidently more at home than in the former piece as Mr. Ferguson (an "awful wotat"). Mr. Russell as *Sophisticated Skinfint* looked his part, and Miss Savage made a very comfortable-looking *Polly*. The last piece "The Area Belle" was much enjoyed. To see *Tosser* (Mr. Woodham) and *Pitcher* (Mr. Cook) put away that cold mutton must have made misuses (and masters too for the matter of that) thank their stars that they were in a land where such things could not be, as no cooks as fascinating as *Penelope* (Miss Savage) inhabit this Colony; so that we may assure ourselves that wherever the cold mutton does go to, it is not to the *Coast* nor the *Pitcher*. We conclude our short notice by congratulating the *Mitig's* A. D. C. on their well-merited success. The performance will, we believe, be repeated on Monday evening next.

The Cricket Match, Garrison v. Club, was continued to-day, the Garrison taking the honors, owing in a great measure to the exceedingly good batting of Lieut. Walker, Major Budgen and Mr. Arkel, who together made the very creditable score of 117 runs. The match was not concluded when the stumps were drawn at sundown, but considering that the Club had 125 runs to make before getting even a tie, their winning was somewhat doubtful.

The following are the scores:—

GARRISON.		Club.	
1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Budgen, ...	98	Handley, ...	17
Walker, ...	55	De Russell, ...	4
Arkel, ...	24	Welsh, ...	6
Wanner, ...	9	D. C. Travers, ...	12
Griffith, ...	10	Taylor, ...	0
Kernaghan, ...	1	Darby, ...	2
Hinde, ...	15	Shaw, ...	0
Lindell, ...	0	Alford, ...	11
Paulie, ...	1	Hughes, ...	2
Hendin, ...	1	Coxon, ...	0
Ferguson, ...	0	G. P. Richard, ...	1 not out
Byes, ...	6	Byes, ...	4
	48		58

The burglary case we reported yesterday shows that residence in Macao is by no means safe, and the following declaration made before the Magistrate reveals a feeling of terror under which residents there labour owing to the presence of brigands who seem to thrive in that Colony. It is a pity that the prisoner charged could not have been made to suffer the punishment he richly deserves. The man, whose house was attacked, we are informed, had to spend something like 6000 taels to get the captives released. The following is his declaration made on oath:—

"I, Chan Acheung, of Macao, at present residing temporarily at Hongkong, trader, do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and state as follows:—

"I am the master of the *U Wo* pawnshop at Macao. On the morning of the 11th November last, being as my shop, I received a communication from my family, in consequence of which I went home and found my house had been plundered. There were taken from the value of 4000 taels, as also, my step-mother, two of my brother's concubines, my young brother's wife, two younger sisters, my younger brother, my nephew about two months old, one nurse, one maid-servant and two servant girls. I reported the robbery to the Portuguese authorities. On the 20th December last I was shown by the Macao Police one pair of jade bangles, two strings of pearls, one ear's eye stone, one female fur-coat and one silk long coat. These articles are related to the four pawn-tickets Nos. 1 to 4 bearing the initials of O. W. D. heretofore annexed, which I have been informed were found on the person of a Chinese named *Aze*, who is said to have been apprehended in this Colony and is now in custody. I identified all the articles, mentioned in the pawn-tickets 1 to 4, but I could not identify the long coat referred to in ticket No. 4. All the persons taken from my house have been returned on the payment of a ransom. Having obtained the release of these persons by ransom, I consider it dangerous to myself and family to prosecute the case against Chan Aze in this Colony."

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on Sunday after Epiphany, 7th January, 1877:—

Ordination at 11.—Order of Service, Hymn No. 89, "This is the day of light."

Sermon by the Bishop: Hymn after Sermon, No. 215, "The Church's one foundation," Ordination Service, Hymn No. 449, "Soldiers who are Christ's below," will be sung between the Litany and the Ante Communion Service; Veni Creator Spiritus, Missa de Angelis.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, II.; Second Lesson, Matthew, IV.; 23 to v. 12; Magnificat, No. 76, Monk; Nunc Dimittis, No. 9, Monk; Anthem, "Hark! hark, my soul!" No. 228 in Hymn Book; Hymn After Sermon, "The Heavenly child in stature grows," No. 78.

#### OPEN SAILING BOAT RACE.

An open sailing-boat race was called this afternoon (8th) over the same course as before. Prizes—First Boat, \$25; Second Boat, \$10; Third Boat, \$5. The following boats started:—

Mr. Bremner's.  
Messrs Blackhead's.  
Messrs Lane, Crawford's.  
H. M. S. *Audacious*.  
Sailor's Home's.  
Harbour Master's.  
Capt. Vincent's.  
Capt. Hattelinson's.

The first four were handicapped, and had to allow three minutes to the last four on the list. A start was effected about half past two o'clock.

The wind fell very light as the sun went down, and the race was consequently a slow one. The *Audacious* launch was the winner, beating Messrs Lane Crawford's boat by 2½ minutes. The *Coonan's* boat saved her time from Mr. Bremner's boat for third place. The rest came in close together, but some twenty minutes later.

In the Month of		Imported		Exported	
Month	of	By the Local Customs	By the Foreign Ports	By the Local Customs	By the Foreign Ports
July	1876	3,718	1,550	3,885	690
August	1876	3,040	1,250	704	1,517
September	1876	3,688	1,400	753	1,718
October	1876	2,974	1,400	989	1,159
November	1876	2,788	1,300	631	87
December	1876	3,289	1,300	631	87
1877		8,430	4,306	5,123	777
				24,427	18,415
				3,561	119

For the Statistics of the First Half-year vide *China Mail* of 21st July.

The quantities exported to foreign ports are exclusive of the drug prepared by the local farmers.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)  
January 6, 1877.

A SPURIOUS ARTICLE.  
Lee A Lam, a boatman, was charged with offering to sell a piece of root which he represented to be Ginseng. It was wrapped up in a piece of paper which had the marks of a druggist's shop to make people believe it was genuine. The defendant said he bought it from a man for two taels. The Magistrate ordered him to find security in \$20 for six weeks.

DEPORTED MEN.  
Lo Afook and Cheung Asow, stone-cutter and coolie respectively, were charged with having returned from deportation. A report of attempted robbery was made to Inspector Rivers, who searched about the hills, and in a hut in the gully above Whitfield Station, he found the 1st defendant. The 2nd defendant was arrested at Jardine's Bazaar. Both had been deported from the Colony, and Mr. Grey, warden in the Gaol, produced the deportation warrants. The first defendant was deported on a conditional pardon. He was sent to prison to serve out the term for which he was pardoned, viz. one year, one month and seven days. The second defendant was sent to one year's hard labour.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT FELONY.  
An Yeung Kum Chuen, a baker, was charged with attempting the door of a house

inhabited by a widow at Wan-chai. He was sent to three months' hard labour.

BLASTING ROCKS.  
Yun Lee, contractor, was summoned for blasting rocks at Pokfulam, to the danger of passengers. The case was withdrawn by Mr. Creagh. Mr. Donny appeared for the defence.

LARCENY.  
Kwan Aing, a coolie, was brought up to answer the charge of stealing an empty beer hogshead barrel from Messrs Maclewen, Pringle & Co. Mr. Maclewen identified the property and valued it at \$2 or \$2½ here, but it was worth 24/ at home. The defendant was sent to six weeks' hard labour.

ROBBERY.  
Chew Pat Kum, a coolie, was charged by Sergeant Lindsay with being a suspicious character. The Sergeant had reason to believe that the defendant was connected with a robbery at the house of Dr. Rogers on the night of the 27th June. A large number of pawn-tickets were found in the defendant's house, and some of them referred to a locket, two cornelian rings, one coin with a square hole in the centre and a brass watch chain. These trinkets were identified as portion of the property taken from Dr. Rogers' house. Sergeant Lindsay applied for a remand. Remanded accordingly till the 6th inst.

AN ENFORCED NOTICE.  
Chun A-ku, coolie, was charged with kidnapping under the following circumstances. The complainant, Tong A-pak, a boy 14 years of age, stated that on the 24th November last, the defendant, who was previously known to him, accosted him at the Praya and asked him if he wanted employment at Sunon. The defendant and another man then took him to a monastery at Pak Lok Hang, Sunon, where he was left in a room alone, the defendant giving him \$3 at parting, and telling him that he was coming back. But neither he nor his companion ever came back again, and the old priest in charge of the monastery told him that he had bought him for \$28. The priest then shaved his hair off his head by force, two men having seized him, while a third applied the razor. He remained there until a few days ago, when he ran away from the monastery and came to Hongkong, where he met his father and gave information to the Police, who arrested the defendant. The boy's father proved the loss of his son about two months ago and the meeting of him in the street yesterday near the Hang-fa-fo. He gave information to Serjeant Yip Anam, who apprehended the defendant. The Magistrate remanded the case till Thursday next.

#### MASTERS AND SEAMEN.

(Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.)  
Whenever, in any proceeding relating to Seamen's wages, it is shown that a Seaman has, in the course of the voyage, been convicted of any offence by a competent tribunal, and punished by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such Seaman, not exceeding \$1, to be applied in reimbursing the costs properly incurred by the Master in procuring the conviction (Section 261 Merchant Shipping Act, 1854). In cases of desertion a Court may order a Seaman's wages to be forfeited (Section 243), and if higher wages are paid to a substitute, the difference may also be charged to the offender. Supposing, however, a Seaman is charged with an offence in a foreign Port and is sent to prison, and has no wages due to him, there is not much chance of the Shipowner recovering the expense incurred in obtaining the conviction. This places Masters of vessels, at times, in a very unsatisfactory situation. To punish a man for insubordination, the Master has to consider whether his employers will justify him in taking legal proceedings. A Master may have his own ideas of discipline, and as to the respect due from the Crew to him as Commander; but Owners of vessels, when called upon to pay the bills, do not always take the same view of the case as that represented by the Captain. The convictions, as a rule, are gained at the cost of Shipowners. If Masters do not happen to impress the Court with the strong feelings they entertain, it follows that expenses are incurred without any corresponding result. A bad-tempered or irritable Master may saddle a Shipowner with a large amount of unnecessary expenditure. In the management of Seamen, tact, judgment, and knowledge are required, and every Master is not endowed with these requisites. A Master may be a good Sailor and an excellent Navigator, but cursed with an uncontrollable temper. Commanders with no tact about them are perpetually at war with their Crews, and if they give them in charge on frivolous pretexts and do not secure convictions, the costs of the preliminary imprisonment cannot be deducted from the men's wages. When, as we have herein explained, a Master succeeds in his charge, a limited sum may be allowed; but if a Court dismisses a case, the Shipowner has to suffer for the Master's lack of discretion. We should state, however, that where a Seaman is imprisoned for violating his laws, the restriction as to the amount due to him is not applicable. Instances are mentioned by the Owners of ships, on the advice of Masters, have taken upon themselves the prosecution of Seamen, and that heavy costs have followed on acquittals. We might, had we space, give some notable examples of the latter; but we will content ourselves by citing three cases of what may be called excess of authority. The Master of a ship considered that a Boatwain had given him an improper answer, and he, therefore, flogged him. For this assault the Master was found liable in damages—("Francis v. 'Utobinson," Queen's Bench, February 20, 1841). Where the Crew put a Master in irons, they being reasonably apprehensive of danger to their lives, it was held that the act was not one of piracy or mutiny—("The James Campbell," Crown Court, Exeter, July 26 1847). Mr. disobedience without apprehension of mutinous conduct will not justify a Master in putting a Seaman in irons—("Carnaghan v. Davidson," Queen's Bench, December 18, 1852). At Police Courts' accusations preferred by Masters for misconduct are occasionally discharged from neglect of entries in the logs, or from the statements not being established. On Captain settling with their employers, charges for law costs often figure in the account, and many a Master has had to allow a reduction of those items from the disbursements in order to retain his command, or seek his redress in a Court of Law. It is a question as to who should pay the expenses of an unsuccessful prosecution, and whether a Shipowner has a right to form his own opinion as to the prudence of the Master who acts as his agent. A case recently decided supplies a suitable illustration of the difficulties of a Shipmaster on the one hand and of an owner on the other. A Captain expended the sum of \$24 in the prosecution of his two Mateas on a charge of insubordination and theft. The case was dismissed, and the Mateas having left the ship, the Secretary of State for the Colonies called upon the Master to pay \$68 for allowances or as compensation. The Court said the charges should never have been made, and that they were frivolous and vexatious. A Shipowner has no opportunity of deciding whether the charges in such a case should be preferred or not. It is only when the Master presents his account that the Owner is made fully alive to the conduct of his Commander and Crew. In the case last mentioned, the Country Court Judge allowed the Master \$1. 13s. 3d. for cab hire to and from the Court, and 10l. 15s. 8d. the solicitor's fees, holding that they had been bona fide, although, possibly, incurred through error of judgment. They were, he said, necessary expenses, and the Master, in the interest of his employer, was entitled to use his discretion in the matter. There was nothing, said the learned Judge, entered in the log-book partaking of tyrannical or capriciousness, though there was evidence of "bad city nervousness." This reminds us of the case of a Shipowner not long ago, who declared that the log betrayed the fact that the Master was suffering from a bodily infirmity, which appeared to regulate his entire proceedings during the voyage. On what principle the Judge held that the charges for attending the Court were to be paid by the Owner, and the 13l. 16s. for the Mate's board and lodging on shore by the Master, is not clear. They were disallowed because of being unreasonably, if not capriciously, incurred. If there were no grounds whatever for charging the Mateas with insubordination, it seems unjust to make a Shipowner pay 18l. 4s. 4d., besides costs and extra pay for substitutes. On the part of the Master, also, if he believed that the conduct of the Mateas was insubordinate, and, as such, to give him a *prima facie* case against them for breach of discipline, or, as the Judge admitted in hearing the claim against the Shipowner, that there was something to give rise to, and in justification of the prosecution, the charges for the men's maintenance on shore should have been allowed as well as the legal expenses. Neither side can be satisfied with the judgment, for the charges are avoided. To Masters of ships this case should serve as a caution. Another Judge may give a different decision, and hold that, where men have been discharged by a Court, it would be presumptive evidence of the incapacity of a Master, and sufficient to tax him with the charges, as being unreasonably incurred. A Master is thus placed in an unpleasant predicament, for if he fall in a prosecution there is a chance that he may be left to settle the costs out of his own wages. A conviction carries with it a proof of the record, and in such a case an Owner would be compelled to allow the Master all his expenses, whether, on a consideration of the circumstances, a prosecution might or might not have been advisable. We learn, however, from actions in Courts of Law that Masters may err in the exercise of their powers, and that Shipowners have to suffer for their indiscretion.

#### LONDON GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

Dec. 1st, 1876.  
A work which bears, incidentally at least, upon the humanity of Russia, or as Mr. Gladstone puts it, "the pulse of humanity throbbing sympathetically among her people," is Captain Burnaby's *Ride to Kiava*. This work, however, unlike the *Black Book of Russia*, was in public circulation a fortnight ago, and will probably have been in many of your readers' hands before my letter reaches you. The most curious thing in Captain Burnaby's experience of Russian officers in Central Asia is the frankness with which they displayed their conviction that war with England on the confines of Hindustan was sooner or later inevitable, and their hope that it would come sooner rather than later. Captain Burnaby says:—"Almost every officer I met in Central Asia was of opinion that there was a collision would take place between themselves and our troops in India, the general remark being—'It is a great pity, but our interests clash, and though capital friends as individuals, the question as to who is to be master of the East must soon be decided by the sword.' The idiots! If their wish were to be granted, how fearfully would they be undressed! The handling which Tolstoy's *Kavkazskaya* have just had from the Turks is nothing to the pepping they would get. But I suspect that what Captain Burnaby considers Russian candour was really Russian bragadocio. Bluster with Russia is not the concomitant of, but the substitute for strength. If Russian officers believed in an imminent collision, they would pretend that it was impossible; and if they felt confident as to their relative power, they would be less careful to appear so. Intimidation would be wasted, if they felt able to compel. It is true that the average Russian officer is a coarse and uneducated creature, and their talk to Captain Burnaby may have proceeded from the vanity which comes of ignorance. A certain percentage of Russian officers are gentlemen by birth, and a fraction of these are gentlemen by culture, but the majority are probably not superior to our non-commissioned officers in information, and are certainly inferior to them in civilization and decency of habits. Nothing appears to have struck Captain Burnaby with more astonishment than the steady, masterly, and courteous way in which the Russian officers seized every opportunity of getting drunk. At the same time, it is to be remembered that these Russian officers are, like their soldiers, personally brave, and are moreover, as a rule, very good Englishmen. (Only mean that it would be a mistake to suppose that thoroughly accomplished soldiers, 1858, profoundly instructed in the sciences as well as practice of their profession, are at all as common even in the staff of the Russian army as they are throughout all branches of that of Prussia. Only in one respect are Russian officers, as a rule, equally well educated with the officers of other great European armies, but in this respect is a very important one, and in this they are much superior: it is the mastery of other languages than their own. In the whole Indian army, how many men can speak or even read Russian? There is not a Russian battalion in which several officers cannot read and speak Eng-

lish. If I were a youngster going out to India in the civil or military service, I would begin at once to give half an hour a day to Russian, and would never forego that half hour, *—nulla dies sine linea*. I should be quite sure that within twenty years (as outside) that daily half hour would make me either K. O. B. or K. O. S. I. Southey in the *Doctor* calculates that if a man lets his head go and devotes merely the time which shivering would otherwise occupy to the study of modern languages, it will make him, between the ages of 21 and 70, professor of seven languages besides his own. But I am rather forgetting Captain Burnaby all this time, and his evidence on the point of Russian "humanity." What does he say? Well, in describing General Kaufmann's extermination of the Yomads he uses language strong enough for the *Black Book*. He says:—"Men, women, and children at the breast, were slain with ruthless barbarity. Houses with bed-ridden inmates were given over to the fiery element. Women, ay, and prattling babes, were burned alive amid the flames. Hell was let loose on Turkomania." Now this description is so much like Mr. Schuyler's of the same events, that the suspicion has been expressed that Captain Burnaby has really no other authority than Mr. Schuyler for his statement. On this point the public awaits further information from Captain Burnaby. Of course, Captain Burnaby does not write from personal knowledge any more than Mr. Schuyler did; but there is nothing unnatural or improbable in his having heard many accounts from natives during his Khiva tour of occurrences which must have created such a terrible sensation throughout all the neighbouring regions. The misfortune is that Captain Burnaby should have been ill-impulsed to generalize his information into these few vague and conventional sentences, instead of giving the circumstantial statements of his informants as he received them, and allowing his readers to form an opinion of their authority. As to Captain Burnaby's own opinion of Russian humanity, there is no doubt. He evidently thinks that there is no barbarity or barbarism of which Russians are incapable. He quotes in the appendix (C) to his volume from Major Wood's *Shores of Lake Aral* with implicit credence, only adding on his own account:—"The state of things is far worse than that which Major Wood describes. Now I have not, myself, as yet happened to meet with the *Shores of Lake Aral*, and so I am only referring to Major Wood's evidence as second-hand in Captain Burnaby's volume."

I should like to know what you think in India regarding the suggestion which has been made here to give the princes of India seats in the English House of Lords. I think more foolish ideas have been broached before now. Of course, some objections occur, but hardly any crushing ones. It might hardly do to give the Indian peers the right of voting by proxy. As to Scindia-fancying it *à la rigueur* to sit in the House of Lords (supposing him to visit London) as Duke of Gwalior, the notion may be dismissed. He would feel it an immense honour. I don't know that the Queen's uncle ever actually sat as Duke of Cumberland after he became King of Hanover, but the *Almanach de Gotha* did not omit to enrol the English peerage among the Hanoverian sovereign titles. The precedent of the Earls of Derby, while they were still Kings of Man, is perhaps more in point. But in any case no prince in India but would feel his dignity enhanced by admittance, as a peer among peers, to an august assembly of which the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, not to mention Lords Lawrence, Northbrook, and Lytton are members. *Les absents ont toujours tort*: that unfortunate Mr. Stanley is being abused on almost all hands because he didn't allow himself to be made a martyr to geographical science, or rather, to be strictly veracious, because he treated the savages who tried to make a martyr of him as they very fully deserved. The unappeasable malignity of humane England has gone the truly atrocious length of discovering that Mr. Stanley's real name is not Stanley, but Jenkins, and that he is by birth—Welsh, not American. This is carrying pious fanaticism too far.

It is now understood why Mr. Ralph Stott has not yet flown his machine; it is because he has been unable to fly the requisite number of preliminary kites. In other words, he can't get funds. People in England would not take shares in his company, and Prince Bismarck won't supply the "blot paper-money," which, the poet tells us, "gives corruption lighter wings to fly." I am told Mr. Stott asks a good deal for his experiment—sixteen thousand pounds! and then "up goes the donkey!" Whom do you think I met the day before yesterday? Dr. Mary Hogan! and a very charming little woman she seems, pretty and lady-like, not in the least grimy or fussy, and with the sweetest "Irish eyes" in the world. I am sorry to say I had no talk with her, for she took her leave within a minute of my entering the room; and it is the judicious custom of her lady friends not to introduce people to her, (unless by previous arrangement), so as not to pander to mere curiosity regarding a lady-doctor. Consequently I did not know who she was till she had gone. If strong-minded ladies generally were as prepossessing in appearance and manner as this particular one they would have very little difficulty about their rights, and Sir Henry James would never dream of calling them "social failures." By the bye, I believe, nearly all the lady-doctors enjoy large and lucrative practices. I don't know whether this is the case with the lady-solicitors. I incline to think they are less successful in law than medicine. I seem to have heard that Madames Orme and Richardson of Chancery Lane do a considerable business in conveying, but cannot recollect whether I heard it on good authority.

I was present the other day at a very depressing conversation, inasmuch as an Englishman naturally feels the pleasure in hearing opinions from persons whose speciality of information gives them special authority, which depresses confidence in our naval supremacy. Well, the other day I met, at a house where I was luncheon, a member of a great firm of engineers which does a great deal of work for the Admiralty. We had been talking about the chances of a war in which England might have to take part, and then of the form which such a war would take. Everybody agreed that there was no likelihood of Russia risking any naval actions; and the engineer in particular asserted that at this moment the English navy was more than a match for all the navies of the world combined. After this very comfortable declaration on his part, I was not at all prepared for his

subsequent language. He went on to say:—"But though I believe this to be the case now, I should be slow to prophesy that this will be the case three years or twelve months hence." "You mean," I said, "that the 100-ton guns which Sir W. Armstrong is making for the *Dandolo* and *Duilio*, will put our strongest vessels at the mercy of Italy." "Oh, dear, no!" he replied, "I have no fear of great shells and great guns. It is far from certain that those black-knuck guns will ever be mounted on the *Dandolo* and *Duilio*. I think if the *Infanterie* gets her 81-ton guns, that will be about the extreme limit in that direction. Such guns are not likely to become of much cheaper manufacture, and are too expensive to be risked abroad." "Risked!" I exclaimed, "I should have thought the risk would be for the opponent that came across them." "That is not my view," he said; "I think naval warfare is entering quite a new phase. I think the day of heavy armour plating and great guns is almost over, at any rate, as the sole or chief reliance of a navy. The battle of Lissa and the fate of the *Fangard* show us how helplessly these heavy vessels are at the mercy of a collision. But it is not even to summing that I look for the solution of the problem. I think this is to be sought in the extraordinary and awful developments which have already taken place in the construction and management of torpedoes, and the still greater progress which may be expected." "Now, seriously," I said, "what could you do with torpedoes against the *Dandolo*?" "Blow her into the clouds," was the prompt answer. "That is to say," I insisted, "supposing she was torpedued while you applied your torpedo." "By no means," he retorted; "in despite of all she could do, that is to say, under certain circumstances of very probable and indeed of often unavoidable occurrence. Evidently, sir," he continued, "you have not taken note of the recent advance made in the management of torpedoes. By the employment of Brotherhood's pneumatic locomotive, torpedoes fitted with it can be launched under water with almost as much accuracy, as to time and distance of explosion, as the shell of a mortar through the air, and with a thousand times the destructive power. Now, I will tell you what I have myself seen within these few days. I have seen a torpedo fired at a hulk, with which there was no electric or other connection, at a distance of three quarters of a mile. The pneumatic locomotive (k. a. e., the engine worked by the expansion of compressed air) with which the torpedo was fitted, was set so to work for a certain time at a certain power calculated to bring the torpedo under the hulk. On this point to which the machine is set being reached, the motion ceases, and by the same arrangement the torpedo is instantaneously exploded. It is just like a timefuse. In the experiment which I witnessed, the torpedo was aimed and "set" before my eyes. It was then launched and almost immediately lost to sight. Nothing whatever marked its track. But at the precise second which had been previously indicated, there was a column of water and a shower of fragments visible in the distance, where the hulk had been, and where the hulk was no longer."

A MAN may love domestic quiet and harmony enough to keep his mouth shut while his wife's relations are in the house, but when he sees one of his fine ruffled shirts on his brother-in-law, what wonder if he feels that he must go down to the cellar and shovel coal, or burst.—*Brooklyn Argus*.

It is related that the new Bishop of Ceylon, when sighting some rocks off the coast, inquired if there was any danger. "My lord," said the pious captain, "if we were driven on that reef we should be all in heaven in a few minutes." "Oh!" said the bishop, "God forbid."—*Allen's Indian Mail*.

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 6, 1877.	
OPIMUM—New Patna, cash...	5580
credit, 5582	
" New Benares, cash, 5580	
credit, 5582	
" New Malwa, cash, 555	
credit, 550	
" Allowance Tails, 48 & 64	
" Old Malwa, cash, 570	
credit, 575	
" Allowance Tails, 32 & 45	

CAMPFIRE, ...	20 & 20½
SALT-PETRE, ...	5.20 & 5.70
QUICKSILVER, ...	70 & 71

#### Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ...	4½
" 30 days' sight, ...	4½
" 6 months' sight, ...	4½
Oredite, ...	4½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	4½
Bombay, ...	22½
Calcutta, ...	22½
Shanghai, demand, ...	76½
" 30 days, ...	76½
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, ...	51
Silver, ...	71
Maximian, ...	24
Gold Leaf, ...	24
English Sovereign, ...	4.80
Australian Sovereign, ...	4.80
Discount, ...	12 %

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 23 %	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., 1887	
China Fire Ins. Co., 1887	
China Traders' Ins. Co., 1700	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 880	
Chinese Insurance Co., 2210	
North China Ins. Co., 776	
Yongwah Ins. Association, 716	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 45 dis.	
H.K. & M. S. Dock Co., 110 dis.	
Shanghai Steam N. Co., 77	
Hongkong Hotel Co., 552 dis.	
Chinese Imperial Loan, 499	

#### Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Palmer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, Jan. 6, 1877.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M., ...	30.420
Do, 1 P.M., ...	30.828
Do, 4 P.M., ...	30.828
Thermometer—9 A.M., ...	62
Do, 1 P.M., ...	68
Do, 4 P.M., ...	68
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M., ...	64
Do, Do, 1 P.M., ...	68
Do, Do, 4 P.M., ...	68
Do, Maximum, ...	68
Do, Minimum over night, ...	59



## Portfolio.

## THE BEGGING CHILD.

A fair frail form  
North ragged cloak,  
With soft and eyes  
That mutely spoke;  
And rippling down  
Her blue-veined neck,  
Bright waves of brown  
With golden speck  
On each stray curl;  
While shily spoke  
The beggar folk.  
Ah, homeless wail! so early thrown  
On this cold world, unloved, alone;  
Pleading for bread with faltering tone  
To heartless man;  
Who deaf with greed, proud Mammon's slave,  
Says these slowly but surely starve,  
Yet gives not even a crust to save  
Life's waning span.

The cold wind swept  
Down the street,  
And rude caressed  
Her blue, bare feet;  
The heartless tide  
With just as rude,  
Unfeeling eye  
Her as she stood,  
With tear stained cheek,  
And same sweet prayer,  
Hungry, and weak,  
So mild and fair.  
Better, O God! if thou hadst laid  
On this cold world, unloved, alone;  
Than she this stormy way should tread  
With weary toil.  
Than Vice and Sin, with luring smile,  
Her virgin soul, with evil guile,  
And every tantalizing art and will,  
Could stain and soil.

—E. O'Sullivan.

## THE LITTLE BIRD THAT TOLD THE SECRET.

So I've heard your secret, Mabel,  
I've heard it, my little maid;  
And you're going to do a silly thing,  
I am very much afraid.  
You're going to marry the miller,  
And live beside the mill!  
But the miller, they say, is an idle man,  
And often his wheel stands still.  
And they say he is growing careless,  
And spends the evening day  
In gazing over the shining stream,  
At a cottage across the way.  
And they say he is wild and wilful—  
So pritties, my Mabel dear,  
Don't give your hand to the miller,  
If all is true that I hear.  
Who says he is idle, Bessie,  
And wild and wilful, too?  
If over it comes to the miller's ears  
They may find it cause to rue.  
And who told you this mighty secret?  
You need not think 'tis so;  
A body may walk with a quiet man,  
Yet never to church may go.  
I should like to see the lassie  
Who told you the silly jest:  
As if I would part with my secret,  
For a ring and a wedding vest.  
You need not deny it, Mabel,  
'Twas a little bird that came  
But now with the wondrous story,  
And told unto me the same.  
I mark'd the gleam of his crimson breast  
As he fitted across your cheek;  
And the rapid flash of his darling wing  
In your eye, when you did speak.  
You're dreaming, Bessie, you're  
dreaming,  
No talking birds have we;  
And I would not whisper the matter,  
I'm sure, to a bird on the tree;  
And never a wing came fitting  
Across my cheek or eye—  
So, Bessie, you must be dreaming,  
With all this mystery.  
Ah! Mabel, you may dissemble  
With dullest folks, I ween,  
But you cannot still the music  
Of the little bird I mean.  
He hath his nest in your gentle breast,  
And a tell-tale bird is he,  
For I mark'd the flash of his crimson  
coat  
On your cheek too easily.  
And when I told you the miller  
Was a wild and wilful man,  
The bird flew out of your flashing eye,  
As only a fairy can.  
And I knew by your hasty speaking,  
In such an earnest way,  
That you cared for the honest miller  
Much more than you choose to say.  
So what I but guess'd, my Mabel,  
The bird hath told at will,  
That you're going to marry the miller,  
And live beside the mill.

—Mary N. McDonald.

How small a portion of our lives is that  
we truly enjoy! In youth, we are looking  
forward for things that are to come. In  
old age, we look backward to things that  
are past.

The dignity of art, perhaps, chiefly  
manifests itself in music, as it contains no  
adventitious elements. Consisting chiefly  
in form and feeling, it heightens and refines  
whatever it expresses.—Goethe.

MANY readers judge of the power of a  
book by the shock it gives their feelings,  
as some savage tribes determine the power  
of muskets by their recoil, that being con-  
sidered best which fairly prostrates the  
purchaser.—Longfellow.

THE first ingredient in conversation is  
truth, the next good sense, the third good  
humour, and the fourth wit.

There is only one stimulant that never  
fails, and yet never intoxicates—Duty.  
Duty puts a blue sky over a man—up in  
his heart maybe—into which the sky-lark  
—Happiness—always goes singing.—George  
D. Parnell.

PROBATIONERS for others, generosity,  
modesty, and self-respect are the qualities  
which mark a real gentleman or lady, as  
distinguished from the veneered article  
which commonly goes by that name.—  
Professor Butler.

ALL that augments liberty augments  
responsibility. Nothing is more grave than  
to be free; liberty weighs heavily, and all  
the chains that she takes from the body  
binds upon the conscience; in the

conscience, law is turned inside out and  
becomes duty.—Victor Hugo.

Talent is something, but tact is every-  
thing. Talent is serious, sober, grave and  
respectable; tact is all that, and more,  
too. It is not a seventh sense, but is the  
life of all the five. It is the open eye,  
the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen  
smell, and the lively touch; it is the inter-  
preter of all riddles, the surmounter of all  
difficulties, and remover of all obstacles.  
—W. P. Scargill.

PATRIOTISM is another element of personal  
influence. We use the word in its broad  
sense, a love of country and countrymen,  
of Church and Churchmen, of citizenship  
and citizens, a love of social ties and of  
society, and a love of anything that tends  
to the unity and benefit of humanity. This  
virtue brings man as man into contact and  
sympathy with his fellow. It is the  
life in the associated relations which tend to  
public improvement, and he is accounted a  
benefactor. He is a power.

ELEMENTS of character are seldom brought  
out until men are placed in positions of  
trust, whether in business or in office, where  
they develop them. Business relations  
and official responsibilities will in time  
bring out whatever of goodness or of bad-  
ness, of nobleness or of meanness in a  
man. Office and trust of any kind clothes  
a person with increased opportunities for  
good or for evil that do not belong to non-  
officials or untrusted ones. It brings his  
name before the people, and it brings him  
into contact with the people, not as a man  
merely, but as a man lifted into a position  
of trust or of power. It is on this principle  
that titled men, who honor their titles, are  
more influential with the masses than are  
the untitled. But no matter how many  
nor how significant the titles that may  
adorn the name, personal character and  
power really graduate the man. With  
epaulettes or with addenda, or without  
them, he will soon find his level and be  
rated accordingly. It is no uncommon  
thing for some persons to seek honorary  
titles when they are destitute of acade-  
mic, theological, or scientific qualifications,  
and so eager are some that they will  
either buy, or petition, or intrigue for  
what they can neither graciously wear nor  
maintain.

## KEEPING WIDE AWAKE.

The other day Mr. Bellamy of Pond  
Street read in a religious paper the follow-  
ing paragraph:

"Many very good people are annoyed by  
sleeplessness in church. The following remedy  
is recommended: Lift the foot seven  
inches from the floor, and hold it in sus-  
pense without support for the limbs, and  
repeat the remedy if the attack returns."

Now, Mr. Bellamy is a very good man,  
and he is subject to that very annoyance,  
which in his case amounts to a positive  
affliction. So he cut the paragraph out,  
in accordance with the appended instruction,  
and pasted it in his hat, and was rejoiced  
in his latest soul to think that he found a  
relief from his annoyance. He hoped that  
Deacon Ashbury, who had frowned at him  
so often, and so dreadfully for nothing,  
hadn't seen the paragraph, for the deacon  
sometimes slept under the preached word,  
and Mr. Bellamy wanted to get even with  
him. And Mr. Driscoll, who used to sit  
in the choir, and cover his own sleepless-  
ness and divert attention from his own heavy  
eyes by laughing in a most irreverent and  
indecorous manner at Mr. Bellamy's sleepy  
visage and struggling eyes and head—how  
the good man did want to get it on Driscoll!  
So he chuckled and hugged his treasure, so  
to speak, in his hat. He was so confident  
that he had found a panacea for his trouble  
that he went to the minister and told him  
what a burden his drowsiness had been to  
him, but that he had made up his mind to  
shake it off, and to continue to keep it off,  
he was certain that he had sufficient strength  
of mind and force of will to overcome the  
habit. And the minister was so pleased,  
and commended Mr. Bellamy so warmly, and  
said that he wished he had a hundred such  
men in his congregation, that Mr. Bellamy  
was so elated and happy and confident that  
he could hardly wait for Sunday to come  
to try his new method of averting drow-  
ziness. Sunday morning found the good  
man in his accustomed place, devout and  
drowsy as ever. The church was very  
comfortably filled with an attentive con-  
gregation, and Mr. Bellamy was soon cornered  
up in one end of the pew, and the  
strange young lady who sat next him was  
attended by a very small white dog, that  
looked like a roll of cotton batting with  
red eyes and a black nose. The opening  
exercises passed off without incident, and  
the minister hadn't got to the second when  
Mr. Bellamy suddenly roused himself with a  
start from a dose into which he had  
dropped. His heart nearly stood still as  
he thought how nearly he had forgotten  
his remedy. He feared to attract any atten-  
tion to himself lest his precious method  
should be discovered, and slowly lifted his  
foot from his footstool and held it about  
seven inches in the air. As he raised his  
foot the strange young lady shrunk away  
from him in evident alarm. This annoyed  
Mr. Bellamy and disconcerted him so that  
he was on the point of lowering his foot  
and whispering an explanation when the  
dog, which had been quietly sleeping by  
the footstool, opened its eyes, and seeing  
the uplifted foot slowly descending in its  
direction, hastily scrambled to his feet and  
backed away, barking and yelping terri-  
fically. The young lady, now thoroughly  
alarmed, jerked her feet from off the foot-  
stool, which immediately flew up under the  
weight of Mr. Bellamy's foot, and the dog,  
excited by this additional catastrophe, fairly  
backed itself into convulsions. Deacon  
Ashbury, awakened by the racket, came  
tip-toeing and frowning down the aisle,  
bending his shaggy brows upon Mr. Bellamy,  
who actually believed that if he got much  
hotter he would break out in flames, not  
even the beaded perspiration that was  
standing on his scarlet face could extinguish  
the young lady rose to leave the pew, but  
Mr. Bellamy rose to explain, and as he did so  
he was quite convinced of what he had  
before been suspicious, that he was crazy.  
She backed out of the pew and sought  
Deacon Ashbury's protection. Mr. Bellamy  
attempted to whisper an explanation to the  
deacon, but that austere official motioned  
him back into his seat, and as the minister  
passed until the interruption should cease,  
said in a severe undertone that was heard  
all over the church:

"You've been dreaming again, brother  
Bellamy."

Mr. Bellamy sank into his seat, quite  
covered with confusion; as with a couple  
of garments and a bed quilt, and his  
unhappiness was greatly aggravated when  
he looked up into the gallery and saw Driscoll  
convulsed with merriment, stuffing his  
mouth and shaking with suppressed laugh-  
ter.

After service Mr. Bellamy, who was, all  
through the service, the centre of attraction  
for the entire congregation, waited for  
his pastor, and made one more effort to  
explain his unfortunate case. But the  
minister, whose sermon had been quite  
spoiled by the affair, waved him to silence  
and said, quite coldly:

"Never mind, Brother Bellamy; don't  
apologize. You meant very well, I dare  
say, but you make so much disturbance  
when you are awake, I believe I would  
prefer to have you sleep quietly through  
every sermon I preach."

Mr. Bellamy has since stopped his church  
paper and transferred his subscription to  
the *Hawkeye*, saying that if he could just  
find the wretch who set stumbling-blocks  
and snares in the columns of the religious  
press for the feet of weak believers, he  
could die happy.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

## ROBESPIERRE.

THE FALL OF THE LEADER OF THE REIGN  
OF TERROR.

Robespierre was crushed by the relent-  
less ferocity and endurance of his antago-  
nists. A decree for his arrest was voted  
upon by acclamation. He cast a glance at  
the galleries, as marveling that they should  
remain passive in face of an outrage upon  
his person. They were mute. The ushers  
advanced with hesitation to do their duty,  
and, not without trembling, carried him  
away, along with Couthon and St. Just.  
The brother, for whom he had made hono-  
rable sacrifices in days that seemed to be  
divided from the present by an abyss of  
centuries, insisted with fine heroism on  
sharing his fate, and Augustin Robespierre  
and Le Bas were led off to the prisons along  
with their leader and idol.

It was now a little after 4 o'clock. The  
Convention, with the self-possession which  
so often amazes us in its proceedings, went  
on with formal business for another hour.  
At 5 they broke up. For life, at the poets  
tell us, in a daily stage play, men declaim  
their high heroic parts, then off the bulkin  
or the sock, wash away the paint from their  
cheeks and gravely sit down to meat. The  
Conventionals, as they are their dinners,  
were unconscious, apparently, that the  
great crisis of the drama was still to come.

The next twelve hours were to witness  
the climax. Robespierre had been crushed  
by the Convention. It remained to be seen  
whether the Convention would now be  
crushed by the Commune of Paris. Robes-  
pierre was first conducted to the prisons of  
the Luxembourg. The jailer, on some  
idea of informality, refused to receive him.  
The terrible prisoner was next taken to the  
Mairie, where he remained among joyful  
friends from 8 in the evening until 11.  
Meanwhile the old insurrectionary methods  
of the nights of June and of August in 1793,  
of May and of June in 1795, were again  
followed. The beating of the rattle and  
the general was heard in all the sections,  
and the tocsin sounded its dreadful note,  
reminding all who should hear it that in-  
surrection is the most sacred and the most  
indispensable of duties. "Harriot, the com-  
mandant of the forces, had been arrested  
in the evening, but he was speedily released  
by the agents of the Commune.

The Council issued manifestos and de-  
crees from the Common Hall every moment.  
The barriers were closed. Cannons were  
pointed opposite the doors of the hall of the  
Convention. The guays were thronged  
Embarcades sped to and fro between the  
Jacobin Club and the Common Hall and  
between these two centres and each of the  
forty-eight sections. It is one of the  
scrutable mysteries of this delicious night  
that Harriot did not at once use the force  
at his command to break up the Conven-  
tion. There is no obvious reason why he  
should not have done so. The members of  
the Convention had reasssembled after their  
dinner, toward 7 o'clock. The hall, which  
had resounded with the shrieks and yells of  
the furious gladiators of the factions all day,  
now lent a lugubrious echo to gloomy re-  
ports, which one member after another  
delivered from the shadow of the tribune.

Toward 9 o'clock the members of the two  
dread committees came in panic to seek  
shelter among their colleagues "as dejected  
in their peril," says an eye-witness, as  
"they had been cruel and insolent in their  
hour of supremacy." When they heard  
that Harriot had been released and that  
guns were at their doors, all gave themselves  
up for lost and made ready for death. News  
came that Robespierre had broken his arrest  
and had gone to the Common Hall. Robes-  
pierre, after urgent and repeated solici-  
tations had been at length persuaded about  
an hour before midnight to leave the Mairie  
and join the partisans of the Commune.  
This was an act of revolt against the Con-  
vention, for the Mairie was a legal place of  
detention, and as long as he was there he  
was within the law.

The Convention, with heretic impetidity,  
declared both Harriot and Robespierre  
beyond the pale of the law. This prompt  
measure was their salvation. Twelve mem-  
bers were instantly named to carry the  
decree to all the sections. With the scarf  
of office round their waist and a sabre in  
hand, they sallied forth. Mounting horses,  
and escorted by attendants with flaming  
torches, they scoured Paris, calling all good  
citizens to the rescue of the Convention,  
haranguing crowds at the street corners  
with power and authority, and striking the  
imaginations of men. At midnight heavy  
rains began to fall. The leaders of the  
Commune, meanwhile, in full confidence  
that victory was sure, contented themselves  
with incessant issue of paper decrees, to  
each of which the Convention replied by a  
counter-decree. There was who have studied  
the question most minutely are of opinion  
that even so late as 1 o'clock the Commune  
might have made a successful defense. If  
though it had lost the opportunity which it  
had certainly possessed up to 10 o'clock of  
destroying the Convention.

But on this occasion the genius of in-  
surrection slumbered. And there was a  
gentle division of opinion in the eastern  
quarters of Paris, the result of a grim dis-  
taste of the man who had helped to slay  
Harriot and Chabot. At a word this  
division began to declare itself. The  
opinion of the sections became more and  
more distracted. One armed group died,  
"Down with the Convention!" Another  
armed group cried, "The two great fau-  
cets were all right, and three battalions  
were ready to march." Embarcades from the  
Convention actually succeeded in persuad-  
ing them—into the dementia of the night—  
that Robespierre was a royalist agent,  
and that the Commune was about to de-  
liver the Little Louis from his prison in the  
Temple. One body of Communist parti-  
sans after another was detached from its  
alliance. The deluge of rain emptied

the Place de Greve, and, when the com-  
panies came up from the sections in obedi-  
ence to orders from Harriot and the Com-  
mune, the silence made them suspect a  
trap, and they withdrew towards the great  
metropolitan church or elsewhere.

Barras, whom the Convention had charged  
with its military defence, gathered some-  
6,000 men. With the right instinct of a  
man who had studied the history of Paris  
since the July of 1788, he foresaw the  
advantage of being first to make the attack.  
He arranged his force into two divisions.  
One of them marched along the quays to the  
Common Hall in front of the other along  
the Rue Saint. Honore to take it in flank.  
Inside the Common Hall the staircases and  
corridors were alive with bustling mes-  
sengers, and those mysterious busybodies  
who are always found lingering without a  
purpose on the skirts of great historic  
scenes. Robespierre and the other chiefs  
were in a small room preparing manifestos  
and signing decrees. They were curiously  
unaware of the movements of the Conven-  
tion.

An aggressive attack by the party of  
authority upon the party of insurrection  
was unknown in the tradition of revolt.  
They had an easy assurance that at day-  
break their forces would be prepared once  
more to tramp along the familiar road  
westward. It was about half-past 2.  
Robespierre had just signed the two letters  
of his name to a document before him,  
when he was startled by cries and uproar  
in the place below. In a few instants he  
lay stretched on the ground, his jaw shat-  
tered by a pistol shot. His brother had  
either fallen or leaped out of the window.  
Couthon was hurled over the staircase, and  
lay for dead. Saint Just was a prisoner.  
Whether Robespierre was shot by an officer  
of the Conventional forces, or attempted to  
blow out his own brains, we shall never  
know, any more than we shall ever be  
assured how Robespierre, his spiritual master,  
came to an end. The wounded man was  
carried, a ghastly sight, first to the Com-  
mittee of Public Safety, and then to the  
Conciergerie, where he lay in a silent  
stupor, through the heat of the summer  
days. As he was an outlaw, the only  
preliminary before his execution was to  
identify him. At 5 in the afternoon he  
was raised into a cart, Couthon and the  
younger Robespierre lay, confused wrecks  
of men, at the bottom of it; Harriot and  
Saint Just, bruised, begrimed, and foul,  
completed the band. One who walks from  
the Palace of Justice over the bridge, along  
the Rue Saint Honore, into the Rue Royale,  
and so to the Luxor column, retraces the  
via dolorosa of the Revolution on the after-  
noon of Tenth of Thermidor.—*Fortnightly  
Review*.

## MORNING DRINKING.

The pleasures of "early purr" are com-  
memorated, says the *Sanitary Record*, in a  
classic ditty which had at one time con-  
siderable popularity. A very curious case  
recently reported from St. Mary's Hospital  
may serve as a valuable caution to early  
risers and to conscientious publicans.  
This man, a cab-washer, had completely  
lost the use of his upper extremities, while  
his voice was reduced to the merest whisper.  
On being questioned he stated that, as he  
usually finished his work just as the pub-  
houses opened, he always had the very  
first glass of beer or gin that was served in  
the morning; that is to say, the liquor  
which had remained all night in the draw-  
pipe in contact with the lead. His games  
showed the well-known blue line indicative  
of lead-poisoning, and other confirmatory  
symptoms existed which need not be  
detailed here. Some of the gin which he  
drank every morning having been procured  
and tested, gave 1.450th of a grain per  
fluid ounce. He was ultimately cured by  
the use of iodide of potassium and galvanic  
baths.

## STAGE MACHINERY.

A stage proves to be a very different  
thing from what the popular eye, gazing  
from pit or boxes, presumes it to be. A  
great arch, a sloping floor, pierced here  
and there with traps, callars below, regions  
above, grooves at each side, in which scenes  
glide forward or back, rollers stretching  
across, on which the "cloths" behind are  
rolled up—such is the popular ideal. But  
the stage of one of the "grand" houses  
offers a very different spectacle. There is  
neither floor nor ceiling proper; but above  
there is a number of light galleries running  
round in tiers, while instead of a floor or  
stage, properly so called, there is a vast  
expanse of open gratings, or sage work, one  
below the other, the bars of which are  
parallel with the seats of pit. The whole,  
therefore, is not "clear" from top to bot-  
tom, resembling one of those great engine-  
houses, which have iron girders and flying  
bridges all round. A large stage looks  
imposing enough from the boxes; but few,  
perhaps, are aware that, below it, in a  
grand opera-house, there is a space of about  
the same height as the stage; and above,  
more than twice that extent. Thus the  
space devoted to performance is really no  
more than a seventh or eighth part of the  
unseen regions above, below and around it.  
The stage and the floors below (in a large  
theatre there are often four) thus appear  
like a series of gridirons one beneath the  
other. This has been found a necessary  
arrangement, owing to the great scenes  
stretching the whole width of the stage that  
must ascend or descend, and have a clear  
passage. As these openings may be required  
at any part of the stage, the only mode is  
to make the entire stage an open frame  
covered with panels, which can be drawn  
away. A "trap" can thus be opened at any  
spot, as one of these panels containing the  
trap and its machinery can be inserted.  
Few persons are aware of what is the  
traditional and well-known engine of motion  
in the great theatres, or how it is that in  
some ambitious transformation scene, a  
huge iron frame, laden with fifty or sixty  
figures, can be raised aloft. The agency of  
windlasses and such mechanical powers  
would entail a vast expenditure of human  
strength, which, indeed, it would be found  
impossible to concentrate at a fixed point.  
The motive power behind the scenes is  
wonderfully simple; and even scientific,  
and has been in use without change for  
more than a century and a half. It consists  
in a permanent arrangement of great  
balance weights always ready mounted,  
and with which the object to be raised can  
be readily connected. A child could raise a  
ton weight to a particular height if the cord  
passing over a pulley be balanced by  
another ton weight. Roof and basement,  
aloft and below, are filled with enormous  
rollers, each furnished with wheels some-  
thing like that of a ship's rudder. To these  
are attached a series of concentric drums,  
much like the game-shaped wheel upon

which a watch-chain is wound, for the  
purpose of allowing cords to be wound  
upon them. The balance weights are hung  
in grooves next the walls; while the cords  
attached to them run up to the roof, pass  
through pulleys, and are then brought down  
to the drums, to which they are attached.  
When some slowly-evolving transformation  
is in progress, to be crowned by the ascent  
of some glorified frame stretching the whole  
width of the stage, on which a number of  
ladies are bestowed, its ascent is thus con-  
trolled. The weight of the machine and its  
burden is roughly found; it is then  
attached to the counterpoises, the ropes in  
their course being made to pass over the  
drums of the windlass. The men who  
lower or raise it have, therefore, only a few  
pounds weight to deal with, and hence that  
smooth, even motion always to be seen in  
stage changes. In fact, the counterpoises  
being slightly heavier raise the machine  
itself, and have only to be controlled or  
checked by the men at the drum. So, too,  
the heavy drop scene made to ascend or  
descend, and with such smooth motion,  
that it can be made slow or rapid; so figures  
ascend through trap-doors. Even the great  
chandelier that lights the hall is thus  
balanced.—*New Quarterly Magazine*.

## CONVERSATION.

(Liberal Review.)

It would be idle to pretend that the  
art of conversation is generally understood.  
Possibly, it is one which people do not care  
to understand, seeing that they are mostly  
wrapped up in themselves and that the art  
makes serious demands upon those who are  
so circumstanced. Indeed, we are inclined  
to believe that conversation could have no  
charms whatever for many individuals if  
the aggravating little pronoun "I" were  
not continually introduced into it. Yet the  
constant introduction of the pronoun "I"  
into conversation is a ruthless violation of  
conversation. No person can continually be  
listened to with interest, if with pre-  
tended attention, if his conversational  
stock-in-trade consists merely of a never-  
ending supply of anecdotes relating to  
himself. He may color his stories as much  
as he pleases; he may relate them com-  
mendingly or he may tell them oratorially  
—but whatever he does the result will ever  
be the same. His listeners, if not few and  
openly unwilling, will at any rate be mere-  
ly those who are bound to him by the ties  
of friendship, of relationship, or of interest.  
It is, of course, perfectly natural that men  
should like, above all things, to talk about  
themselves and their doings; but the  
boredom for which the outrages of the art  
of conversation are responsible is all the  
more intense on this account. This is  
apparent at a glance. Say that A is pro-  
foundly interested in some scheme, which  
has no charms whatever for B, who is  
concerned in an undertaking of quite a  
different character. Well, A and B meet.  
Being in sympathy far apart it might be  
thought that they would each have to  
submit to a certain amount of boredom for  
the sake of the other. The case, however,  
is not so. A, being most engrossed in  
himself, resolutely declines to pay attention  
to anything which B has to say in reference  
to his (B's) undertaking. To B's appeals  
for sympathy he turns a deaf ear, and he  
will make even B's pet subject a pivot  
round which to wind long and wearisome  
own performances. It may be that it is  
stupidity and denseness which induce B  
and his tribe to act in this peculiar fashion;  
it may be that, in many cases, they are  
perfectly amiable and well-meaning indi-  
viduals who are blithely ignorant that they  
are often guilty of what might be construed  
into absolute impertinence by a cranky  
person. So, also, they may not realize  
that their anxiety to puff themselves induces  
them to play the parts of braggarts and  
liars. Indeed, it is just possible that they  
themselves may imagine that they are de-  
cidedly apocryphal stories are true albeit  
that no one else does. But, admitting all  
this, their act is terribly aggravating,  
and it is greatly to be deplored that they  
cannot be taught to amend their ways.

It must, however, be admitted, on behalf  
of the class to whom we have so far re-  
ferred, that they are infinitely preferable to  
those individuals who are not only rapped  
in themselves but are offensive ballast into  
the bargain. These social swashbucklers,  
really, they cannot fairly be called anything  
—they are positive pests to any society into  
which they are introduced. They do more  
than unconsciously ignore the claims of  
those by whom they are surrounded; they  
discount, in a peculiar and offensive man-  
ner, the pretensions of their neighbours.  
"I did it; I alone did it," such is the  
wearisome song which they are perpetually  
dimpling into the ears of those who are so  
unfortunate as to have to listen to them, a  
song which is only relieved by dismal  
variations of "how I did it; and when I did  
it," and how nobody else could have done  
it." Their wrath when they are crossed in  
any way is awful in its intensity if it is con-  
templable in its form. Yet there is every  
reason why social swashbucklers should be  
occasionally shown that their claims to be  
recognised "lions" rest upon anything but  
stable foundations. Nine times out of ten  
the achievements of which they boast have  
had no existence except in their imagina-  
tions, and the victories of which they brag  
have been very much like defeats. They  
will represent that they are the authors  
from which public men draw their inspira-  
tion; that they are the authors of books  
and newspaper articles which have been  
published anonymously; and that a crowd  
of celebrities in the artistic world have  
crouched humbly at their feet and derived  
instruction and encouragement from them.  
Yet the truth probably is that the public  
men alluded to look upon them with  
disgust; that they could not write a read-  
able book or article if they tried; and that  
the artists whom they allege that they have  
patronised know nothing whatever about  
them and do not want to do so. Again,  
when they are parties to the consideration  
of any scheme or are assisting in their  
promotion of any work they will attempt  
to bully their colleagues into silence and  
will bellow about their immense experi-  
ence and their tremendous knowledge.  
But, if you take the trouble to investigate  
the matter, you will find that they have  
had no experience worth speaking of, and  
that their knowledge is of the most  
abstrusely mythical character. Your in-  
quiries will also convince you that they  
are good for little except talking, and  
that the only time that they can silence  
is when they are disparaging their neigh-  
bours or bombastically sounding their own  
praises. Perhaps nothing will more con-  
vince you of the ridiculous nature of their  
pretensions than an encounter between  
two heroes of the swashbuckling type. It  
is amusing to see how they endeavour to

snub each other; how they become enraged  
as they are mutually felled time after time;  
and how they idly attempt to bystan-  
ders for sympathy. It is said that it takes  
a chief to catch a chief; it certainly needs  
a social swashbuckler to bring about the  
humiliation of a social swashbuckler.  
Naturally, the hatred which social swash-  
bucklers bear each other is of the most  
rancorous kind; nevertheless, it has an  
unusually comical aspect to dispassionate  
onlookers. The fact that they are con-  
tinually trying to humiliate each other  
ought to be subject for the most sincere  
congratulation to those who are of opinion  
that unbridled egotism and unjustifiable  
bullying should be checked.

Conversation should be conducted upon  
the "give and take" principle. We com-  
mend this fact to the consideration of those  
who unconsciously talk upon the "I did it"  
and "I am the great fact of creation so far  
as you and I are concerned" principle. If  
there will but cast upon it the will and  
that their relations with their friends will  
become more cordial, and that their society  
will be more sought after, while their social  
intercourse will acquire a richness of  
flavour such as it does not now possess.  
They should remember that though some  
people may be quiet and unobtrusive it  
pains them to have their personalities alto-  
gether ignored, and that such will gladly  
respond when they are asked not only to  
give sympathy and support but to receive  
the same in return. To the social swash-  
bucklers we do not deem it worth while to  
say anything, for we are assured that they  
are so wrapped up in themselves and the  
contemplation of their own magnificence  
that they would not listen to us if we did.

## THE LIFE OF THE HOUSE-FLY.

The commonest insect on our continent  
is the house-fly (*Musca domestica*); and yet  
how many know its life-history? Every-  
body is familiar with its habits in the adult  
stage, when it buzzes noisily around  
sleeping and living rooms, wherever it can  
get near and torment the most patient  
spirit with its restless impertinence, and  
disseminates its eggs. Yet ask where it was  
born and bred, and what sort of a life it  
had prior to its appearance on the scene,  
full-grown and equipped as a two-winged  
and six-legged bandit and skirmisher, and  
the answer will probably amount, in the  
sum of its information, to a cipher. It is  
only very lately that naturalists have learn-  
ed its mode of growth; therefore common  
folk are excusable for ignorance of its  
complete career.

In the *American Naturalist*, M. A. S.  
Packard Jr., gives an account of his  
investigations into the subject, which were  
pursued two summers ago. This observer  
placed a house-fly in a glass bottle, where  
she was secure and yet visible; and in  
fourteen hours noted that she had deposited  
120 eggs. These were long, slender and  
cylindrical and a little smaller at one end  
than the other. They were laid in irregular  
heaps on the bottom of the bottle, and, just  
forty-eight hours after, a number of them  
had hatched, and the young maggots were  
crawling around in quest of something to  
eat. Again, the observer placed some  
fresh house-maggots in an open window in  
the sun, and added new masses from time  
to time during several weeks. "Things being  
suited to their needs, attracted numbers of  
flies, which deposited eggs in the cracks  
and crevices or on the surface; and thus  
their young were under the eye of the  
naturalist in all stages of their development.

When free from its prison, says Mr.  
Packard, the fly walks, or runs nervously  
about, as if laboring under a good deal of  
mental excitement, and quite dazzled by the  
new world of life and light about it; for, as  
a maggot, it was blind, deaf, dumb. Now  
its wings are soft, small, baggy, and half  
their final size. The fluid that fills them  
soon, however, dries up, the skin of the fly  
attains the colors of maturity, and it flies  
off with a buzz of contentment and light-  
heartedness born of its mercurial tempera-  
ment. That the fly not only throws off, in its  
buzz, songs of the affections, love-ditties,  
but also may vary its notes accordingly as  
it is elevated or depressed in spirits con-  
cerning more trivial and less absorbing  
matters, we are assured by Sir John  
Lubbock, who says that the sounds of  
insects do not merely serve to bring the  
sexes together; they are not merely love-  
songs; but also serve, like any true language,  
to express the feelings.

The shell of the egg is so dense that the  
changes of the embryo are hid from view,  
but in the twenty-four hours the young  
maggot was ready to come out. Those  
hatched in confinement were hatched four  
or five hours later, and the young were  
smaller. When one day old, the maggots  
went through the process of molting; and,  
when two days or two days and a half old,  
repeated the process. After the second  
molting they lived three or four days, and  
then passed into the pupa or chrysalis state.  
In this dormant condition they slept from  
four to seven days, and then, pushing off  
the end of the pupa-case, emerged in the  
form of a house-fly, ready to course through  
the air and alight on some human nose, to  
flick it intolerably with their fast playing  
feet, or to dip into some dish of enticing  
sweets and suck their fill of it.

The life of a house-fly from August is  
generally closed in from four to six weeks,  
and is cut off by the frost or by the attacks  
of fungus-plants. A few probably survive  
until the ensuing summer, and these serve  
to perpetuate the species. The house-fly  
of America is supposed to be identical  
with the house-fly of Europe.

Gold Hill News: "Brutus Blinkenberry,"  
said that gentleman's wife, drawing a paper  
from her pocket in the privacy of her  
chamber on Sunday







*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloong shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*. In conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor up.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Altona	5	c Müller	Brit. str.	1179	Jan. 2	Wm. Postau & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	To-day
Anoy	4	c Drowes	Brit. str.	814	Jan. 4	Siemssen & Co.	Yokohama	Mails.
Bombay	5	c Smith	Brit. str.	949	Jan. 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	Y'hama & S. Folsco
Calabar	3	h Butchison	Brit. str.	872	June 19	Ohina Meroh. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports	8th, 5 p.m.
City of Tokio	3	h Maury	Amer. str.	3800	Jan. 8	P. M. S. S. Co.	Manila	K'ioong Doe
Douglas	5	h Burnle	Brit. str.	864	Jan. 31	3 Douglas Lapral & Co.	Swatow	Co'stan Doe
Emeralda	5	h Thebaud	Brit. str.	395	Dec. 21	A. M. S. Heaton	Saloon	10th, daylight
Leyte	...	h Zubalgurice	Span. str.	217	Jan. 1	A. M. G. Heaton	Hollow	To-day
Niagpo	4	c Cass	Brit. str.	781	Jan. 5	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore & B'kok	8th, 5 p.m.
Norna	2	c Walker	Brit. str.	906	Dec. 30	K'wok Achcong	London, &c.	Repairing
Ocean	2	c Jacques	Brit. str.	971	Dec. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Olympia	5	c Nagel	Ger. str.	777	Jan. 5	Siemssen & Co.		
Pensado	4	c Cain	Brit. str.	652	Dec. 31	Malchers & Co.		
Priam	5	c Butler	Brit. str.	1672	Dec. 8	Butterfield & Swire		
Siada	4	h Petersen	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Lapral & Co.		
Yotting	2	h .....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	K'wok Achcong		
Sailing Vessels								
Amanda	2	h Harms	Ger. sch.	225	Dec. 24	Wm. Postau & Co.	Hollo	To-day
Antioch	2	h Merrill	Amer. bge.	648	Dec. 18	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Anguste	3	h Blit	Ger. bg.	274	Jan. 3	Russell & Co.	London	
Anguste	3	h Buk	Ger. bge.	284	Dec. 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Anguste	4	c Thomson	Brit. Sm. so.	210	Dec. 22	Meyer & Co.		
Benedicta	3	c Finzen	Ger. sch.	247	Dec. 22	Wm. Postau & Co.	Takow	Cleared
Brema	4	h Timpe	Ger. bge.	380	Dec. 16	Wieler & Co.	Bangkok	
Bridgetown	4	c Crisp	Brit. bge.	358	Dec. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Burra Noorfal	2	c Worgitzky	Siam. bge.	360	Sept. 28	Chinese		
Ceylon	8	c Kelly	Amer. bge.	681	Jan. 5	5 Captain		
Charité	8	c Hervé	Foh. bge.	256	Jan. 6	Carlowitz & Co.		
Charles Moutreau	4	h Quetrescou	Foh. bge.	368	Dec. 13	Landstein & Co.	Sui Hong	Cleared
Cheng Soon	2	h Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	300	April 30	Chinese		
Coeran	5	h Vincent	Amer. sch.	300	.....	Insurance Company		
Colombo	2	h Hoer	Brit. bge.	384	Dec. 18	Captain Sands	London	
Coriaria	3	h .....	Brit. bge.	396	Oct. 26	Wieler & Co.		
Ouba	8	c Stabilla	Brit. bge.	320	Nov. 22	Meyer & Co.	London	
Outwater	3	h Cresselman	Amer. sh.	887	Dec. 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Deutschland	3	h Riemann	Ger. bge.	269	Dec. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Dorothea	2	h Müller	Ger. bge.	620	Dec. 25	Malchers & Co.	Philippines	
Ellen Rickmers	8	c Weydemann	Ger. bge.	807	Nov. 28	Malchers & Co.	.....	Co'stan Doe
England's Glory	8	c Knight	Brit. sh.	751	Dec. 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Eubius	2	h Stora	Siam. sh.	685	Dec. 21	Kim-ye-Long	Bangkok	
Ferdinand	2	h Westergaard	Ger. bge.	416	Dec. 22	Malchers & Co.		
Flying Cloud	4	h Williams	Brit. bge.	843	Dec. 30	Turner & Co.		
Fortenye	2	c Taylor	Brit. sh.	638	Dec. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	Co'stan Doe
Fortune	1	h Soederstrom	Siam. bge.	447	Dec. 25	Chinese		
Gloucester	4	h Vincent	Brit. bge.	528	Aug. 9	Rosario & Co.	Dundin	
Goliath	2	h Andersen	Siam. bge.	542	Dec. 7	Chinese		
Gustaf Adolph	3	h Neumann	Ger. bge.	372	Dec. 25	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Hansa	4	h Deneken	Ger. bge.	499	Dec. 28	Wieler & Co.		
Hopewell	4	c Parsons	Brit. bge.	578	Dec. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Irons	8	c Hansen	Ger. sch.	267	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
J. H. Lote	3	c Hansen	Dan. bge.	507	Nov. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Cebu	
Jylland	3	h Laub	Dan. bg.	267	Jan. 2	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Malbourne	
Kate Waters	4	h .....	Brit. bge.	887	July 6	Rosario & Co.	London	
Kreppin Gustav	2	h Edmund	Swed. sch.	807	Dec. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Leitfær	7	h Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Co.		
Madagascar	3	c Spleen	Ger. bge.	288	Dec. 17	Malchers & Co.		
Madame Demorest	3	c Biset	Brit. bge.	432	Nov. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Mario Louise	8	c Gullouz	Foh. bge.	428	Dec. 22	Carlowitz & Co.	Acheen	
Marquis of Argyll	8	c McKoon	Brit. bge.	560	Dec. 22	Rosario & Co.		
Morning Star	2	h Edleisen	Siam. bge.	570	Jan. 4	Chinese		
Mount Lebanon	3	h Hal	Brit. Sm. so.	550	Jan. 5	Malchers & Co.		
Mount Washington	4	c Perkins	Amer. sh.	1217	Dec. 19	Wm. Postau & Co.	Manila	
Nicoline	5	h Talbot	Brit. Sm. so.	802	Sept. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	8	h Urzeta	Span. sch.	339	Dec. 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Palma	5	h Bluge	Ger. bge.	384	Dec. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Cleared
Presto	4	c Lakman	Brit. bge.	193	Dec. 10	Meyer & Co.		
Rowena	3	h Borden	Brit. bg.	250	Dec. 28	Siemssen & Co.	London	Cleared
San Francisco	3	h Laneken	Ger. sch.	220	Dec. 22	Benedicte & Co.	.....	Co'stan Doe
San Lorenzo	3	h Floo	Span. bg.	1071	Oct. 21	Russell & Co.		
Samaras	3	c Clough	Amer. sh.	243	Jan. 1	Hse Cheong Ching	Halphong	10th inst.
Syringa	3	c Partridge	Brit. Sm. so.	827	Jan. 2	Siemssen & Co.		
Telegraph	3	c Berendsen	Siam. bge.	805	Dec. 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Tokata	3	c Harriksen	Brit. bge.	175	Dec. 25	Wieler & Co.		
Tullochgorm	7	h Cain	Brit. bge.	746	Dec. 31	Russell & Co.	New York	Wanchai Pk
Unacina	4	h Hardin	Brit. sch.	218	Dec. 24	Wieler & Co.	Halphong	8th inst.
Uzish	8	c Weklund	Russ. sh.	1000	Dec. 8	Massageries Maritimes		
Vanadis	...	h Dicks	Ger. bge.	602	Nov. 21	Malchers & Co.	.....	Co'stan Doe
Vesta	8	c Rondsau	Foh. bge.	406	Jan. 6	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	
Vidal	8	c Healy	Am. Sm. so.	592	Dec. 18	Wieler & Co.		
Wm. Phillips	8	c O'Brien	Brit. bge.	463				
Yarra	8	h .....	Brit. bge.	275	Dec. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
WHEAMPOA								
Faro		Norby	Dan. bge.	275	Dec. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
CANTON								
Fuyew		Croad	Chl. str.	920	Jan. 4	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze		Schultz.	Brit. str.	878	Jan. 5	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	\$750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam vessel	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Dec. 16	John Bruce
Hearsarge	6 c	American	corvette	695	6	500	Nov. 1	E. V. McNair
Lulu	6 c	German	corvette	1309	6	.....	Dec. 19	Dittmar
Mecenes	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	425	4	120	Dec. 19	H. Balmord
Nautilus	6 c	German	gun vessel	600	.....	.....	Dec. 19	Valois
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	80	Dec. 25	Lieut. James B. Hays
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	280	Dec. 4	H. C. D. Ryder

FOUCHOW SHIPPING. IN PORT.  
Dec. 30, 1876.

Dec. 30. 1870.

Anna Cecilia	Danish barque
"Douglas	for Hongkong
E. C. Mutch	for Taku
Hornet	British gunboat
Naddehda	Danish schooner

### SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

1974

Dec. 25, 1876.	
MERCHANT STRANERS.	
Sagami	Russian
Ohihili	American
*Fuyuw	Chinese
Fuyuyama	American
Fyehow	American
Gselong	British
Gienfanas	for London
Haining	British
Hanyang	British
Hirado	American
Hochung	Chinese
Honan	American
*Kachgay	British
Kiangse	American

北京人民广播电台 音乐部 编曲

*Shang-wan	Chinese
*Shen Yuen	Chinese
*Millet	America
*Niango	British
*Olympia	German
*Paulou	America
Peacuting	America
Pan-tah	Chinese
Pello	America
Peking	British
Plymouth Rock	America
*Phiam	for Loy
Shams	America
Shantung	America
Shingking	America
Sindh	British
Sin Nanking	British
Seochuen	America
Tahyow	Chinese
Taiyew-tong	America
Taku	British
Tientsin	British
Tunisi	British

\* Nicos left port, of arrived at Hongkong.

Yehuda

Shipping	Chinese
NEEDHAM SATINING VESSELS.	
Annie Gray	British ship
Ariel	British barque
Franklin	German schooner
Harriet Armitage	British barque
Hilda	British barque
Jane Woodburn	British barque
Leader	for New York
Letty Gale	British barque
Isis	American scho
Lunatic	British brig
Mikado	for New York
Norman Court	British ship
Palad	German barque
Parthenon	British barque
Raymond	British brig
Vesta	American barque
NEW-OF-WAR.	
Charrybills	British cutter
Follis	British cutter
Kue Hsing	Chl. Light tr
Lapwing	British gunbo
Mosby	English sloop

**HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.**  
Corrected to Saturday, January 6, 1877.  
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1000 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

**Butcher Meat**

**Butcher Meat.**

Bacon, English, . . .	15.	450	4
"    Ame. Sugar cured, "		300	2
"    Footchow, . . . "		180	1
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.		160	1
Beef Corned, . . . catty		150	1
"    Roast, . . . "		150	1
"    Soup, . . . "		90	
"    Steak, . . . "		150	1
Cullbacks' Brains, . . .		60	

"	Tongue, fresh, each	275	2
"	" corned, "	320	30
"	Head, " "	600	50
"	Heart, " "	150	10
"	Foot, " "	50	0
"	Kidneys, " "	60	0
"	Tail, " "	100	0
"	Liver, " "	80	0
"	Tripe (undressed), catty	50	0
lives'	Head and Feet, set	500	40
lives,	lives, American, " lb.	350	0
"	" Chinese, " "	225	20
"	" English, " "	360	30
"	utton Chop, " "	160	10
"	" Leg, " "	160	10
"	" Shoulder, " "	140	10
"	" Liver, " "	120	10
"	Chickens, " catty	60	0
"	Feet, " "	100	0
"	Fry, " "	110	10
"	Head, " "	90	0
"	Heart, " "	60	0
"	Kidneys, " "	80	0
"	Liver, " lb.	100	0
"	Link, Chop, " catty	180	10
"	Corned, " "	180	10
"	Leg, " "	130	10
"	Pot or Lamb, " "	110	10
lives'	Head, and Feet, set	340	30
"	Heart, " "	50	0
"	Kidneys, " "	80	0
lives'	Smoking Pig, " "	1750	100
"	Sal, " catty	140	0

## Poultry.

Porons,	"	"	catty	180	10
Becks,	"	"	"	110	10
Poros, Shanghai,	"	"	each	\$8.00	12
Poros, Hen	"	"	dos.	200	-
" Duck	"	"	"	100	-
" Salt	"	"	"	120	-
Wwls,	"	"	catty	120	14
Poros,	"	"	"	120	14
Cartidges,	"	"	each	250	24
Wwls, Canton, live, pair	"	"	"	\$2.00	-
" Shanghai, dead "	"	"	"	600	50
Wwls,	"	"	each	150	14
Sal,	"	"	"	70	-
Wwls,	"	"	each	110	10
Wwls,	"	"	"	600	-
Sal,	"	"	"	150	14
Poros,	"	"	catty	550	50
Hen,	"	"	"	400	34
Wild Duck,	"	"	pair	600	50
" Goose,	"	"	each	500	-
Woodcock,	"	"	"	500	-

## Fish,

[illegible]

roge,	"	"	160	10
arougn,	"	"	160	18
adgcon,	"	"	100	8
adcock,	"	"	100	8
errings,	"	"	100	8
smoked	box	\$1.00		
ve Fish,	catty	180	14	
sters,	"	70	6	
sters,	"	180	12	
rot Fish,	"	140	18	
rch,	"	70	8	
omfret,	"	120	11	
awins,	"	180	11	
y,	"	100	6	
ach,	"	180	11	
ck Fish,	"	180	15	
mon, Canton,	"	180	11	
Salwater,	"	140		
Pickled,	tin	800		
it Fish,	catty	120	10	

44

Limps,	"	"	80	9
ate,	"	"	80	9
apper,	"	"	50	9
lips Fish,	"	"	90	9
les, Fresh	"	"	80	9
ench,	"	"	100	8
erbot,	"	"	120	11
erries, Small	"	"	800	20
<b>Vegetables:</b>				
aparenga,	"	dry	450	40
umboo, Shoda,	"	dry	100	6
ana, sprout,	"	"	14	1
" Broad,	"	"	40	8
" French from Mexico,	"	"	50	"
et, Root,	"	dry	12	1
et, Root,	"	dry	12	1
abbage, White Canton	"	"	12	1
" Canton,	"	"	8	"
" Canton,	"	dry	100	8

Cabbage, Macao, . . . . .	catty	100	60
"    Shanghai, . . . . .	"	100	60
Carrots, Salt . . . . .	"	20	—
Carrots, Fresh . . . . .	"	40	30
Cauliflower, . . . . .	each	100	70
Celery, Chinese, . . . . .	catty	40	30
"    English, . . . . .	"	80	—
Cucumbers, . . . . .	"	40	35
Chilies, Dried, . . . . .	"	100	80
"    Mixed, . . . . .	"	60	—
Curry Stuff, English, . . . .	"	40	30
Egg Plant, . . . . .	"	40	35
Garlic, (bulb) dried, . . . . .	"	50	40
Ginger, . . . . .	"	40	30
Greens, White . . . . .	"	12	10
"    Winter course . . . . .	"	—	20
Green, Sprouts . . . . .	"	20	15
Green Peas, in shell, . . . . .	"	70	60
"    "Horse Radish," S'hai, . .	"	228	200
Lettuce, Chinese . . . . .	"	25	20
"    English, . . . . .	head	10	—
Mint, . . . . .	catty	12	10
Mushroom, dried, . . . . .	"	750	650
Onions, Bombay . . . . .	"	110	100
"    Green . . . . .	"	20	15
"    Parsley, Chinese, . . . . .	"	50	—
"    "    English, . . . . .	bunch	12	10
Potatoes, California, . . . . .	catty	20	15
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	"	20	15
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	"	12	10
Pumpkins, . . . . .	"	80	15
Radishes, . . . . .	doz	80	20
Scallions, . . . . .	catty	20	15
Shalots, . . . . .	"	40	35
Sesamum, . . . . .	"	120	100
Taro (U Tau) . . . . .	"	12	10
Tomatoes, . . . . .	"	60	40
Turriaps, Salt, . . . . .	"	20	15
"    "    English . . . . .	each	12	10
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	catty	15	10
Water Lily Roots, . . . . .	"	80	25
Water Cress, . . . . .	bunch	20	10
Yams, . . . . .	catty	80	30
<b>Fruits.</b>			
Alocurus, . . . . .	catty	180	180
Apples, Dried . . . . .	"	500	400
"    "    California, . . . . .	"	200	180
"    "    (Bombay), . . . . .	"	200	180
Bananas, fragrant Puntl, . . . .	"	35	30
"    "    Common . . . . .	"	60	80
Chestnuts, new, . . . . .	"	100	—
Cocoanuts . . . . .	each	80	40
Currants, . . . . .	bottle	400	350
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	lb.	200	160
Dates, . . . . .	bottle	800	400
Figs, Dried, . . . . .	"	600	400
Ground Nuts, . . . . .	"	80	35
Lemons, . . . . .	"	70	60
Lichow, Dried, . . . . .	"	250	200
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . . .	"	400	200
Melons, Nanking, . . . . .	each	80	70
Olives, green, Chung, . . . . .	catty	80	20
Oranges, (Coolie) Chang . . . .	"	40	30
"    "    Sweet, Sun-woy, . . . .	"	150	120
"    "    (Mand.) coolie . . . . .	"	40	30
"    "    Kam-kyat . . . . .	"	70	60
"    "    (Mandarin) . . . . .	"	100	—
Papaw, . . . . .	"	150	180
Pears, Tientsin, . . . . .	"	120	100
Pears, Chefoo, . . . . .	"	100	80
Pine-apples, Puntl . . . . .	each	50	40
Plantains, common . . . . .	catty	80	20
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	"	35	30
Prunes, Dried, . . . . .	bottle	300	250
Pumelos or Shaddock, each . . .	"	60	50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	Amoy,	50	—
Raisins, Muscatel, . . . . .	bottle	750	600
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	lb.	200	180
Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty .	"	—	60
Sugar Cane, . . . . .	stick	80	20
Tamarinds, . . . . .	catty	60	50
Walnuts, . . . . .	"	100	80
Water Chestnuts, Canton, . . . .	"	80	50
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Allspice, Chinese . . . . .	bottle	250	200
"    "	"	750	—
Barley, . . . . .	picul	1800	1700
Bean, . . . . .	picul	1800	1400
Butter, . . . . .	lb.	700	800
Candied Orange Peel, . . . . .	bottle	750	700
"    Lemon . . . . .	"	750	700
Capers, . . . . .	"	250	160
Charcoal, . . . . .	picul	1250	1800
Chocoe, American, . . . . .	lb.	450	400
"    English, . . . . .	"	500	450
"    Dutch, . . . . .	each	1100	1000
Cinnamon, . . . . .	catty	800	570
Citron, . . . . .	"	180	160
Cloves, . . . . .	"	500	400
Cocoanut Oil, . . . . .	bottle	180	180
Coffee, . . . . .	lb.	230	200
Curry Powders, . . . . .	bottle	500	350
Flrewood, . . . . .	picul	870	850
Flour, . . . . .	catty	90	25
Gram, . . . . .	picul	2500	2300
Isinglass, . . . . .	pkgs.	750	—
Lamp Oil, . . . . .	catty	160	60
Macaroul, . . . . .	box	1000	750
Mace, . . . . .	catty	750	220
Mango Chutney, . . . . .	bottle	800	800
Mustard, . . . . .	"	180	160
Nutmega, . . . . .	each	10	5
Olives, . . . . .	bottle	250	200
Paddy, . . . . .	picul	1800	1800
Pearl Barley, . . . . .	bottle	280	180
Peppes (whole) . . . . .	catty	270	250
"    (ground) . . . . .	bottle	250	200
Pickles, . . . . .	"	200	180
Rice, . . . . .	catty	55	25
<b>GROUND GRAIN, Inspector of Markets.</b>			

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